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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1921. 日七初月七

THE SUPREME COUNCIL MEETING.

Premier Supports Fresh Instructions to Silesian Commission.
(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, August 9.
Speaking before the Supreme Council on the subject of Upper Silesia, Mr. Lloyd George said that the problem was most menacing and a solution urgent. The British and Italian views on this question are identical, but differ from those of France. The British Empire will never support a settlement which is tantamount to a manoeuvre to diminish the population of Germany. He suggested that the experts be given fresh instructions, and emphasised that Britain would always support France if the latter were unjustly attacked, but the nations of the Empire would not be dragged into a war arising from the oppressive use of superior force or to abuse justice in the hour of triumph by any ally.

U.S. Ambassador's Enigmatic Personality; Mr. Lloyd George's Enhanced Prestige.

London, August 9.
The meeting of the Supreme Council at Paris is not merely the most important since the Peace Conference, but the most interesting on account of the personalities concerned. The American Ambassador is described as an enigmatic figure of whom every one is somewhat afraid, while Mr. Lloyd George has come with renewed authority in French eyes as representative not merely of Britain, but of the British Empire, justified by the virtual mandate given him by the Imperial Conference.

British Premier's Proposals.

Paris, August 9.
The proceedings to-day of the Supreme Council were harmonious. Mr. Lloyd George was in good form and scored many points which did not accord with the French views, but with humour, which evoked frequent laughter.

The French High Commissioner to Upper Silesia declared that the available troops were insufficient.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the settlement must not be at the expense of the majority of the people of Upper Silesia. He refused to accept the view that the population was oppressed as a whole. Silesia had been German for seven centuries. Mr. Lloyd George suggested that the experts be instructed afresh following the lines of one vote one value; secondly, that the industrial unit, which voted German by two to one, should be assigned to Germany; thirdly, that contiguous areas should be analysed to show what communes are vitally connected with the industrial area. It was agreed that the experts should begin work on these lines.

M. Briand's Reply.

M. Briand declared that French policy is not one of finishing off a wounded man. France desired a just settlement for the vanquished, but was against reserving privileges for them. The fate of the plebiscite should be considered ethnically, because the vote of an out-voter was not equal to the vote of a native. He said that out of two hundred thousand out-voters 180,000 voted for Germany. The French scheme allotted to Germany and Poland a majority of their respective voters. The British proposed to allot 70 per cent. of the Polish voters to Germany and only 11 per cent. of the German voters to Poland.

Signor Bonomi (Italy) appealed to the solidarity of the Allies to find a solution. Baron Hayashi (Japan) hoped that an agreement would be found based on common formulae.

Has the British Standpoint been Abandoned?

Paris, August 10.
A more hopeful tone prevails to-night, this being ascribed to Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion for a resumption of the experts' committee, which is interpreted as British willingness to abandon the theory of the indivisibility of the industrial triangle. The experts, who have been reinforced by the inclusion of the High Commissioners, began work immediately, and it is stated that they had considerably progressed by midnight. They hope to report on Wednesday afternoon.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

Britain's Third Representative.

London, August 9.
In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Chamberlain announced that Sir Rennell Rodd would be third representative of Britain at the League of Nations Assembly in addition to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Fisher.

[The Right Hon. Sir James Rennell Rodd, born in 1858, has spent a number of years in the consular and diplomatic services. In 1908 he was appointed Ambassador to Rome. Last year he accompanied Lord Milner's mission to Egypt.]

When Mr. Chamberlain announced Sir Rennell Rodd's appointment Lord Robert Cecil protested that all the British representatives to the League of Nations belonged to the official class. At a later stage Lord Robert Cecil endeavoured to move the adjournment of the House thereon on this point, but the Speaker refused permission, whereupon Lord Robert said that the selection of the delegation was another illustration of the Government's contempt and fear of the League (cries of "Order" and Mr. Chamberlain ironically exclaimed "Hear, Hear"). Lord Robert leaned forward and repeated, "So you have". The Speaker rebuked Lord Robert.

AUSTRALIANS' INNINGS VICTORY OVER WARWICK.

London, August 9.
At Birmingham, Warwickshire were dismissed in their second innings for 118. McDonald took 6 for 52. The Australians won an hour after lunch by an innings and 61 runs.

County Cricket.

Derbyshire won by 172 runs, Gloucestershire by 200 runs, Lancashire by ten wickets, Yorkshire by 113 runs, and Surrey by 75 runs. Northants won on the first innings.

INTERNATIONAL GOLFER KILLED BY MOTOR-CAR.

Atlanta (Georgia), August 9.
Douglas Edgar, the international golfer and ex-champion of Canada, was knocked down and killed by a motor-car.

OUTLINE OF REPORTED OFFER TO IRELAND.

Dominion Status with Variations.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 9.
It is reliably reported from Dublin that the terms which Mr. Lloyd George offered Mr. De Valera include Dominion status for Ireland, who would also completely control policing and Irish taxation. Defence was to be controlled by the United Kingdom, but the army establishment in Ireland to be subject to mutual understanding with the Parliaments in North and South, with an offer of special facilities for the recruitment in Ireland of Irish recruits for the Imperial Army. It is believed that it is also proposed that Ireland bear a proportionate share of the pensions arising from the late war, while foreign treaties are reserved to the Imperial Government, and it is stipulated that Ireland in fixing Customs must not erect a tariff wall against England.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Japanese Ambassador at Washington Removes Misapprehension.

Washington, August 10.
Basson Shidehara (the Japanese Ambassador) has issued a statement disclaiming all knowledge of the published statement attributed to the Japanese Embassy in London on Friday to the effect that there was "a certain current of opinion in Japan unfavourable to the American proposal for disarmament," etc. The Japanese Embassy at Washington declares that the settled decision of the Japanese Government to enter the conference whole-heartedly and with confidence was already made clear beyond all misapprehension, and that their information from Tokyo indicated that this attitude had the support of the Japanese people and press.

The State Department is now advised that Japan gladly accepts November 11 as the date of the conference.

RACIAL OUTBREAK IN INDIA.

Priest's Denial.

Lahore, August 9.
The priest in the Nankana Sahib case has categorically denied the allegations mentioned yesterday.

Yesterday's cable stated: One of the arrested men at Nankana Sahib, in connection with the fighting there has confessed how a priest secretly collected hundreds of good fighters, including Pathans, who massacred the Sikhs when the latter arrived. The priest rode a horse and carried a pistol and directed and participated in the slaying. All the dead Sikhs were burned except four.

HAMBURG DYEWORKS.

Proposed Sale to British Company.

Berlin, August 9.
The *Borsen Courier's* correspondent at Hamburg states that an extraordinary general meeting of the Renner Tanning and Dyeworks Company on September 12 will consider proposals to transfer the entire concern to the Forestal Land Timber, and Railways Company, of London, who are prepared to purchase at the rate of 525 per cent. per M. 1,000 Renner share, plus a bonus of 50 per cent.

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN FINLAND AND LATVIA.

Riga, August 9.
Preliminary steps have been taken for the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Finland and Latvia.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

POLICE PARS.

This Morning's Reports.

The decomposed remains of a Chinese female baby were yesterday found on a buoy outside the Yau-mai breakwater on which it had been dumped. On the breakwater in the same vicinity a police sergeant later found another body, that of a male infant, which was also removed to the Kowloon Mortuary.

Mr. Rasmussen of No. 2 Amoi Villas, Kimberly Road, Kowloon, has reported to the police that a bicycle, which he left on the stand at the Kowloon side of the Star Ferry, was stolen yesterday.

One of the patients admitted into the Government Civil Hospital yesterday was a young Chinese woman who was accidentally injured in a fall from a tramcar whilst it was in motion in Des Voeux Road, West.

A Corona typewriter valued at \$110 has been stolen from the office of Messrs. Peaves and Company, 114 Woosung Road.

Morillo Carlo, aged 19, an Italian, and Frank Aquino, a Portuguese, who were in the House of Detention, failed to return to that place yesterday after having been granted several hours' leave of absence.

A Chinese student made a report to the police yesterday, on

GENERAL WOOD AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Reported Appointment as Governor-General.

Major-General Leonard Wood, who with Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, has been conducting an investigation into conditions in the Philippine islands, has been appointed Governor-General of the islands, according to messages received in Manila.

The first such message from Mr. Wm. H. Anderson, Manila American business man, now in New York, was addressed to Captain H. L. Heath, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, and read "Congratulations Appointment Wood." The second message, which was addressed to the Manila *Daily Bulletin* office, came from one of the leading States newspapers, and was a request for a statement from General Wood "regarding his intention to govern."

At present the appointment does not appear to have been officially confirmed.

behalf of his aunt, that their residence at No. 1 Tramway Path was entered by a thief on Monday night and a quantity of jewellery to the value of \$750, as well as a sum of \$140, were stolen.

AGAINST OVERCROWDING.

Protests by Landlords.

It will be remembered that when a Bill was recently introduced into the Legislative Council seeking to further amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903 the consideration of the measure was postponed on representations being made by the local architects and landlords. The Bill, which is designed primarily to remedy some of the evils of overcrowding, provides that all buildings either new or rebuilt must have a backyard in addition to the ordinary scavenging lane. The area that must be set aside for such backyards is one-third of the roof area of the building to be erected in the case of land owned or leased before the passing of the 1903 Ordinance and one-half of the roof area of the proposed building in the case of land leased after that date. In cases where the Public Works Department orders the demolition of an old house and the building of a new one, the provisions of the Bill now under consideration would mean that the landlord would have to sacrifice not only the required six feet for the scavenging lane but a large proportion of his site for air space. The Government will resume without compensation all land given up for scavenging lanes, and, apart from the fact that much smaller houses will only be possible on old sites it is feared that rather than sacrifice so much property in the case of rebuilding, landlords will not replace old and dilapidated houses until ordered to do so by the P.W.D. The contemplated measure will, therefore, tend to increase the number of dangerous houses.

Such are the arguments of the landlords and architects who have expressed their disapproval of the measure to the Government. In order to understand the conditions for themselves an investigation has been carried out by the members of the Council vitally concerned in the matter. Under the guidance of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Attorney General, the Hon. Director of Public Works and the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird (whose professional qualifications have been of great assistance to his colleagues) have made a tour of the Chinese quarters and have had pointed out to them instances where the proposed measure would inflict such a penalty on the landlord that it would be unjust. It was also pointed out that the taking of so much land for lanes and yards would decrease the already short housing accommodation.

A prominent Chinese landlord, interviewed by a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, seemed to be extremely upset about the matter. He pointed out that what with demands for wider streets, the provision of backyards and scavenging lanes very little of an original site would remain, and the size of the house to be constructed would be considerably smaller than was contemplated when the site was purchased. Unless the street scheme of the Colony were entirely remodelled the type of houses to be built in the future would be small, because the distance between a very great many of the present streets did not allow of lanes and yards and a decent-sized building space as well.

The Bill is now under consideration by the parties, we understand, and it is possible that modifications will be made when it again comes before the Legislative Council.

In connection with the prevention of overcrowding it is interesting to note that a new campaign has been instituted by the Sanitary Department, this being of keeping the number of tenants of each house within reasonable bounds. An Ordinance to prevent overcrowding has been in existence for many years and its provisions are now being strictly enforced in all cases, which come under the Department's notice.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Voting up-to Date.

As will be seen in our advertisement columns to-day, the Constitutional Reform Association are appealing for more signatures for their petition, in connection with which it has been announced that something like 900 signatures have already been obtained. A *Telegraph* representative has visited the various places in the Colony where the petition may be signed and has obtained the following figures, which may be of interest. With regard to two of the clubs the petition was not seen, but in these cases particulars were obtained from a responsible person and the figures given below may be taken as fairly correct. It is possible that there may be some private lists in the hands of others and these we cannot give, but the list given below can be taken as a guide to the number who have publicly declared as being in favour of Reform.

The list is as follows:-

Hongkong Club	115
Phoenix Club	15
Engineers Institute	44
Kowloon Cricket Club	32
Kowloon Bowling	
Green Club	17
Club de Recreio	2
Victoria Recreation Club	15 (about)
Club Lusitano	79
Taikoo Recreation Club	40 (about)
Kowloon Dock Reading Room	40
Messrs. Wiseman & Ltd.	32
Messrs. Lane Crawford & Ltd.	15
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh & Ltd.	3
Mr. F. P. de V. Soares' office	144
Mr. B. L. Frost	20
Total	613

The number of persons eligible to vote has to be taken into consideration when considering the above figure. Roughly the jury list contains about 1,600 names. All these people are entitled to a vote. And in addition to this 1,600 there are a considerable number of others entitled to a vote, but as they are exempt from serving on the jury their names are not on that list. They are unofficial members of the Legislative Council, Government officials and servants, salaried functionaries of foreign Governments not carrying on business, barristers and solicitors and their clerks, medical practitioners, surgeons and dentists, journalists, chemists and druggists, the clergy, school masters, professors, lecturers and other academic officers of the University of Hongkong, naval and military officers on full pay, and masters of steamers and local pilots. It can thus be seen that the number entitled to a vote must be considerably in excess of the number on the jury list and so, even if the 900 estimate given by a contemporary is correct, the proportion of those who have signed as being in favour of Constitutional Reform is not so great.

GOLF.

In the list of water hazards for the Main Course, Panling, the following are included:-12th Hole ("Gem") Drain to right; 18th Hole, Drain crossing in front of Tee and Drain to left of Bunker in front of Green.

The following handicaps have been fixed:-E.L.R. Mitchell 7; A.K. Mackenzie 5; Capt. M. Glover 8; R.K. Valentine 8; H.C. Shrubsole 18.

QUEEN AND MRS. TWEEDIE'S EXHIBITION.

Prior to the opening of Mrs. Alec Tweedie's exhibition of Eastern sketches at the Alpine Gallery, a number of them were sent to Buckingham Palace for the Queen's inspection.

MUI TSAI.

Formation of Chinese Society a Fiasco.

In regard to the proposal to establish a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to *Mui-tai*, in respect of which a resolution was formally adopted at the recent meeting at the Taining Theatre, present indications do not point to any great support of the movement amongst the Chinese. The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, who has made public his willingness to head the movement, informed our representative yesterday that he had not received a single application for membership, notwithstanding that a period of fourteen days had been set as a limit. This lack of enthusiasm is surprising after the heated discussions and great show of interest at the meeting. There may be a reason for this reluctance in joining the movement in the fact that up to the present no announcement has been made as to the procedure of the proposed Society, and the mass of Chinese residents are left in ignorance as to whether the movement aims at an active house to house registration campaign, or the distribution of propaganda as the best means of educating ignorant inhabitants. The more informed sections of the Chinese community are apparently content to exercise a policy of *laissez faire* in the matter as the Po Leung Kuk in their estimation, has been performing a great deal of charitable work in this direction, and the facilities accorded it have moreover given to its work a far bigger scope than could possibly be attained by the proposed Society. If established, the Society, in the opinion of a well-known Chinese resident, could only be an adjunct to the older institution. Having regard to the circumstances at present operating against the success of the body, it looks as if the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to *Mui-tai* will turn out to be a fiasco.

"LAST DITCH" FARMERS.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons it was announced that the number of cases of arrears of agricultural wages investigated by the Agricultural Wages Board from its institution is about 26,000, the number of workers involved being about 10,000. The total amount of arrears of wages paid is £38,225. Prosecutions have been instituted against 334 employers, resulting in the infliction of £984 in fines.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

"A Temperamental Wife" is now on the bill at the Empire Theatre.—Page 12.

The Hongkong Theatre is tonight showing "Molly Entangled" and a good comedy entitled "It Pays to Exercise".—Page 12.

The C.R.A. give a price of the Petition and invite signatures thereto.—Page 4.

The C.S.P. inserts a notice on Page 4 relative to warnings to traffic in Canton Road, Kowloon. J. T. Shaw advertises New Stocks of Gentlemen's Wear.—Page 7.

Powell's advertise a new shipment of Saxone Footwear and Glyn Hats to arrive next week.—Page 7.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 8½d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.76. Temperature—83. Humidity—77.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day, 6.52 p.m.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

London, Aug. 9.
 In a message from London to the Philadelphia Ledger Colonel House declares that Japan's acceptance of the invitation to the Washington Conference was not so unreserved as might be expected but her statesmen are proverbially cautious. She probably does not wish to lead in a discussion where matters relating to the Versailles Conference may be opened. Col. House admits that there are many ingredients for trouble between America and Japan but it would be a sad failure for statesmanship if they ever bring war. Col. House hopes the Conference may have a wider scope than the wording of the invitation indicates, notably touching upon Germany, Russia and the Near Eastern states, even though no attempt of a definite character be made to bring them within the scope of any agreement reached.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCE.

Paris, Aug. 9.
 M. Laroche, criticising the British proposals, declared that they gave nine-eighths of Polish voters to Germany and only two-eighths to Poland. M. Loucheur disputed the British contention regarding the industrial triangle pointing out that Kettowitz, one of the principal towns, was the capital of the district of Pless which had been unanimously allotted to Poland.
 The Italian expert did not favour either of the solutions; nevertheless he opined that the British line was more in accordance with the results of the plebiscite than the French.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Paris, Aug. 9.
 The general feeling is that the Supreme Council has opened under favourable conditions. The atmosphere has greatly improved compared with week ago. Reuter is informed that Mr. Lloyd George expects to return to London on August 14.

BIG LONDON FIRE.

London, Aug. 9.
 According to Scotland Yard statements the police are satisfied that the Stratford fire is not connected with the unemployed. The fire broke out a 1/4-mile from the place where the men demonstrated.

OBITUARY.

London, Aug. 9.
 Professor G. T. Ladd, LL.D., Clark Professor of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy at Yale University has died. Professor Ladd, who was born in 1842, was very well known in educational circles in the Far East, more especially in Japan and India.

BIG SEIZURE OF ARMS IN BOARDING HOUSE.

Confiscated by Magistrate.

The police were considerably benefited by an order made by Magistrate R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon for the confiscation of a big quantity of arms and military outfit which formed the subject matter of a charge against two women and a man.

Mr. T. H. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, prosecuted. Mr. Lee Longinotto appeared for the defence.

Mr. King stated that on the afternoon of July 22nd, Sub-Inspector Clark and a party of Chinese detectives raided defendants' room in the Kwong Tai Loy boarding house, No. 61, Connaught Road Central, and dispossessed defendant therein of forty pistols, seven revolvers, 1,100 rounds of ammunition, Chinese soldiers' uniforms, hats, and military equipment of other descriptions. The male accused was a servant.

Mr. Longinotto submitted that Mr. King's statement indicated that evidence against the male defendant was lacking, and suggested that defendant be discharged.

Mr. King said he would defer such a step.

Mr. Lindsell: Let us hear the evidence.
 During the hearing the male defendant was discharged. After evidence had been given as to discovery of the contraband at different places, one of the defendants, who represented herself as the fifth concubine to General Yau, the owner of the arms, gave evidence. Examined by Mr. King she said that the box containing arms was described as Chinese curios

by her husband when it was taken into the boarding house. Her husband told her that it had been presented to him by a friend and warned her not to tamper with it. She, the other defendant, and General Yau lived continuously in the Kwong Tai Loy boarding house from March 22nd to the day of the police raid. On July 7th her husband left the boarding house to proceed to Kwangsi via Macao and Kwangchowwan. With regard to a basket containing part of the arms, defendant said she did not suspect its contents.

Examined by Mr. Longinotto, defendant said before her husband went to Kwangsi, he told her that he had deposited \$2,000 with the boarding house for their maintenance.

At this stage the other defendant was discharged because of no evidence.

Pleading for defendant's discharge, Mr. Longinotto pointed out the hopeless position of a fifth concubine of a Chinese general. Assuming the pistols, ammunition, hand-lasers, etc. were spread on her bed she would not have dared to make a report to the police. She was the tool of an influential husband.

The Magistrate said he believed the contraband had been left in defendant's care by her husband, especially with regard to the basket which must have aroused her suspicion. He fined her \$400. The arms were confiscated.

Mr. Longinotto applied for the return of a sewing machine and other household articles, which had been seized by the police.

Mr. King said he was only concerned with the confiscation of warfare materials. He would return the sewing machine and the other articles.

ALLEGED ARSON.

Chinese Committed for Trial.

A handsome young Chinese was charged on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday with setting fire to the third floor of No. 18A, Stanley Street and with attempting to set fire to the whole building.

His concubine was originally implicated but was discharged at the previous hearing, there being no evidence against her. The police have failed to ascertain the motive of defendant's action. His furniture was hired and his personal effects were not insured. The evidence showed that shortly after the fire alarm two men and three women were seen leaving the house, but it was not proved that defendant, who was among the occupants, was one of the party.

Yesterday defendant's concubine gave evidence. She said she married defendant in December last year and prior to establishing their residence in No. 10A, Stanley Street, they lived together at No. 18, Gough Street. They began to occupy No. 18A, Stanley Street on June 14th. On the evening of July 9th, she had a quarrel with her husband after their meal because she refused to serve him. Defendant packed some of his clothing in a small bag and left the house in a boiling rage, saying that he would go to Canton. He did not return. She went to bed some time after 11 p.m. and at 2 a.m. she was aroused by blasts of a police whistle and shouts of "Fire." She got out of bed and ran downstairs. She then went to look for her husband and on her way met him in Des Vœux Road, near the Central Market.

The Magistrate: That was extraordinary fortune. At 2 o'clock in the morning you found your husband near the Central Market? You said he had gone to Canton.

The witness said that she knew that her husband would probably stay in the Cheung Fat boarding house if he did not go to Canton and therefore she intended to go to this boarding house to find him.

Continuing, witness said defendant returned with her to Stanley Street, but did not go up to their floor, because they were afraid of a constable who was standing on the stairs. They then separated and she went to Wanchai to her mother's house. When she got out of bed she saw flames and some smoke. She did not know the cause of the fire.

The evidence proved that the mattress of the bed in the room occupied by the defendant's concubine bore traces of kerosene.

Defendant was committed to the Criminal Sessions for trial.

LOCAL BASEBALL.

Hongkong v. The Rizal.

Baseball practice will be held tonight in preparation for the game with the Rizal team on Saturday. The Rizal team will play Murray's Park U.S. Park, pitching three innings for them to live the Hongkong team batting practice. Brown will be on the job for the regulars with Keith behind the bat, and Murphy will probably catch for Murray's nine.

The boys from the destroyer have played twice this week despite threatening weather, and reports from the ship indicate their confidence in bringing home the bacon on Saturday.

Cable advices from Japan state that the University of California team has left for home after a successful trip through Japan. The University opens the middle of August, and it was deemed inexpedient to attempt to extend the schedule with teams in China or Manila.

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36 x 3 1/2 CL. 58.75	32 x 4 General Cord S.S. 110.00
38 x 3 1/2 CL. 64.75	33 x 5 Fisk Non-skid S.S. 95.00
40 x 3 1/2 CL. 70.75	34 x 4 Fisk plain S.S. 55.00
42 x 3 1/2 CL. 76.75	350 x 120 Sioux Non-skid CL. 95.00
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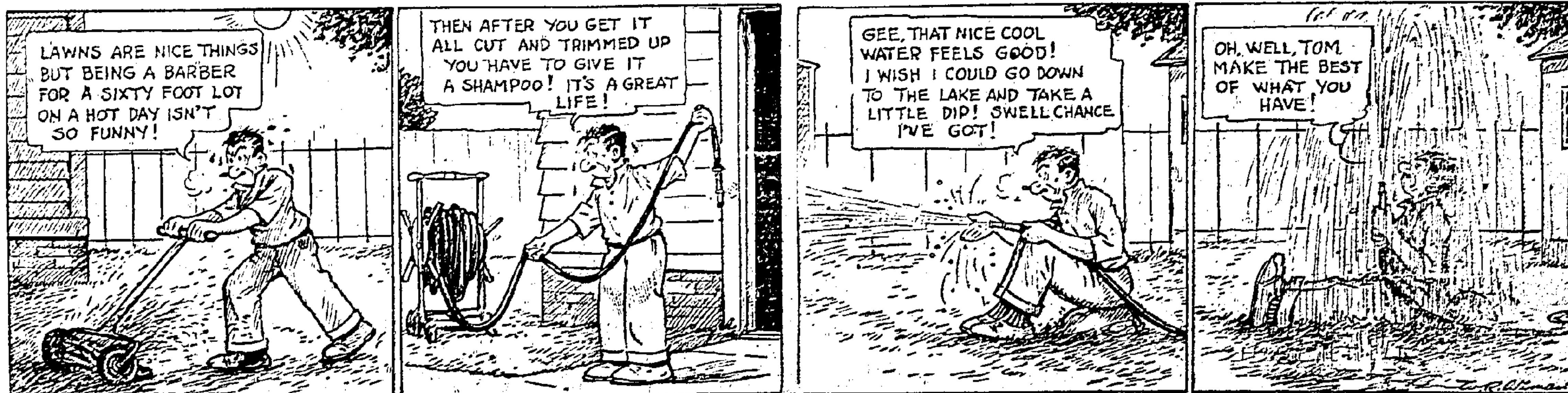
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DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Takes a Swim in the Back Yard—

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HONGKONG.

ICE STOLEN FROM
DAIRY FARM.

Tallyman charged.

Lam Kau, a tallyman employed at the East Point ice factory of the Hongkong Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Store Co., Ltd., was charged before Mr. G. M. Orme at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon with the theft of 100 pounds of ice. The proprietor of the Wing Fook grocery store and one of his employees were charged with receiving the stolen property.

Mr. M. H. Turner appeared for the prosecution. The tallyman was defended by Mr. F. X. d'Almada and the others by Mr. A. E. Hall.

Mr. Turner informed the Court that for some time past it had come to the knowledge of the Dairy Farm that some shops in the Colony had been selling ice at a price at which the Dairy Farm could not produce it and sell it. With a view to ascertaining the cause, the Company dispatched a watchman to their east point ice factory to keep observation on the 3rd 4th and 5th instant. On the 3rd the watchman saw the grocer's foki (second defendant) and another man taking ice from the factory. On the 5th he saw the second defendant again at the factory engaged in a similar commission. When questioned by the watchman, defendant admitted he had not paid for the ice and that he had no order book for it. Defendant told the watchman "There is an arrangement between my master and the ice cutter (the tallyman) whereby I can come and just take the ice away."

Mr. Turner's statement was borne out by the watchman's evidence. A coolie employed by the Hongkong Golf Club was called to the witness box to controvert the grocer's allegation that on the 5th inst. the Golf Club borrowed his foki to carry ice for them. Witness said on the 5th he himself got 100 lbs. of ice from the ice factory.

On being examined by Mr. Hall, the coolie, however, admitted that the second defendant helped him to get the ice.

Re-examined by Mr. Turner witness said he himself took the ice straight to the Golf Club, in Happy Valley.

The head bar boy of the Golf Club said he instructed the second defendant to get ice on the Club's behalf on both the 3rd and 4th, but not on the 5th.

Mr. P. J. Taylor, engineer at the east point ice factory of the Dairy Farm said the Company issued pass books to customers, and it was only on production of these books at the factory that ice would be supplied. Ice would not be supplied even for cash without passbooks. There was no record of ice being delivered to the Wing Fook shop on August 5th. The transaction could not have taken place because Wing Fook shop was not a customer of the Dairy Farm and therefore had no passbook.

Mr. Hall: Did you find any shortage of ice on August 5th?

Mr. Taylor: I think it is a funny question to ask in ice business.

Mr. Hall: But it is a very material one?—We always find shortage.

On account of pilfering or of the weather?—Breakages and other causes.

Mr. Taylor added "I don't think we should miss 100 lbs. out of 13 or 14 tons."

Mr. Turner suggested that before the Court adjourned the evidence of the second defendant should be taken.

The Magistrate: "He is not bound to give evidence."

Mr. Turner: If he is not giving evidence that is another matter. But if he is giving evidence, I would like it to be taken to-day.

Mr. Hall: Unless my friend has proved the charge of larceny I will not put my client in the witness box.

Mr. Turner: I want him to be called now with regard to the charge against the first defendant. The Magistrate: He is on a charge. You cannot call a receiver unless he wishes to come forward.

Mr. Turner: I apply for the second defendant's discharge then.

Mr. Hall: I have no objection.

The Magistrate to Mr. Turner: You have practically no evidence against the grocer unless the second defendant gives evidence?

Second defendant was accordingly discharged and called to the witness box. He said that on the 3rd 4th and 5th he was instructed by the Golf Club to carry ice. He usually carried 50 lbs. and could not explain where there was 100 lbs. on the 5th.

In view of the unfavourable evidence, Mr. Turner said he would like to treat the witness as a hostile witness, so that he could examine him.

The case was adjourned for a week.

IRON AND COPPER
TRANSACTIONS.

Chinese Traders Dispute.

In the Summary Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood heard a case in which Fung Pak and four others, carrying on business as the King On Lung firm, of Queen's Road East, traders, claimed the sum of \$1,195.14 from So King, of No. 16 Catchick Street, trader, for goods supplied to the firm of Tai On Lung, of which the defendant is the sole or managing partner. The plaintiffs waived the sum of \$195.14 in order to bring the claim within Summary Jurisdiction.

Mr. A. H. Crew represented the plaintiffs and Mr. Vaux appeared for the defendant.

Outlining the case, Mr. Crew said the five plaintiffs and the defendant were partners in a concern which formerly carried on business in Hongkong and elsewhere as the King On Lung, their business transactions comprising iron and copper. The circumstances of the case were a little unusual. The firm was formed in 1917 with a total capital of \$23,000. In November last a meeting was held when it was decided that the Company should be wound up. Apparently owing to the fact that an immediate realisation or winding up of the business would mean So King putting his hand into his pocket pretty heavily, matters were delayed and it was not until February, Mr. Seth was consulted and given power of attorney. Mr. Seth took possession of the books and on investigation found that the defendant was indebted to the firm to the extent of about \$5,000. The present claim was in respect of a debt due from a firm in Canton known as the Tai On Lung, which was either owned by the defendant or in which he had the principal partnership. That amount formed part of the \$5,000. At the time Mr. Seth took over the books it was found that the defendant was overdrawn on the King On Lung to the extent of \$2,121, that he had borrowed \$700, that he owed three years interest on his borrowings amounting to \$250, that he received goods from the firm amounting to \$200 and that his own firm in Canton had received goods to the value of \$1,200.

At the present time all the plaintiffs were claiming a sum of \$1,195 odd, of which they waived a certain amount. Mr. Crew said he understood the defence that the defendant had no connection with the Canton firm. Mr. Vaux: That is not exactly the defence, but it is materially correct.

Mr. Crew, proceeding, said that one of the original partners in the King On Lung was the defendant's father who held shares in two names. He died in January, 1919 and the defendant was taken into the firm as partner. There were no formal documents drawn up, but it was the usual custom among Chinese that when a parent died his eldest son was taken into the firm as a partner without any formality, and that the business was carried on as a new concern. The shares were never changed out of the defendant's father's name. In February, 1920, it was decided to dispose of the two branches at Canton and Fatsan and they went up for sale on the 6th March.

The Judge: It was a Dutch auction.

Mr. Crew: Yes, it was a Dutch auction. I thought your lordship said it was a "dud" auction, which in one sense it was.

Mr. Crew, continuing, said the branches were purchased by the defendant. "Between April and August, 1920, the defendant ordered goods to the value of \$1,900 from the plaintiffs. These goods would not have been forwarded had it not been thought that the Tai On Lung was owned by the defendant. Payments were made on account by the defendant."

Mr. Vaux: My defence is that they are suing the wrong person.

Mr. Vaux proceeded to explain that on the death of the defendant's father the widow divided up the estate. The elder son took a certain portion of the estate and the younger son was given the businesses at Canton and Fatsan which were bought for his benefit out of the estate.

Evidence was then called and the case adjourned until Thursday morning.

CHINESE OVERSEAS STUDENTS.

The Chihli Provincial authorities are sending two students to England and two to America. One of those going to England will study commerce and the other will take up an engineering course; in America one will study physical science and the other agriculture. It was originally planned to send 15 students to Japan and one to America.

NEW FILM ENTERPRISE.

Middle East Company
Opening in Hongkong.

It will interest cinema-goers and the public generally to learn that Middle East Films, Ltd., whose head office is in Singapore, is about to open an office in Hongkong. Mr. Joe Fisher, general manager of the Company, and Mr. Ernest A. Hopson, who represents several South African corporations connected with film art, are in Hongkong and informed us yesterday that Middle East Films, Ltd., opens at 10, Queen's Road Central as from 1st September next.

Meantime the Company has already entered into an arrangement with the World Theatre for the first exhibition of its productions which are entirely British in origin and the very best that British film art, that has made great strides since the close of the war, can produce. The Company, through its many connections, controls about four hundred theatres in South Africa alone, which means that it practically occupies the whole field there. It has also in the last three years extended its operations to India, the Straits and Java, and now seeks an opening in the vast China field, for the south of which territory the Hongkong Office is to be the centre.

A feature of this great film enterprise is that it not only exhibits films but it manufactures them. As mentioned in our London "film" letter in yesterday's issue, Miss Gertrude MacCoy, a well known British artist, has gone out under contract with the South African Film Production Co. (one of the interests represented by Mr. Hopson) to star in three pictures to be produced—one being entitled "Chips" and another "The Blue Lagoon". One of the Company's recent productions is "King Solomon's mines," from Rider Haggard's famous book, the scenes of which are portrayed "on the spot" and with all the advantages of local colour. "Allan Quatermain" and the "Symbol of Sacrifice" (a story of the British flag in Zululand) have also been produced with all the genuine and wonderful scenery and native life so well described in Rider Haggard's novels.

The latest British news will also be available through the Middle East Film Company in the form of a Topical Gazette by each mail.

It may interest readers to know that besides Middle East Films, Ltd., Mr. Hopson also represents the following—Colonial Banking & Trust Co. Ltd., International Variety & Theatrical Agency Ltd., London & New York, International Photo Play Distributors, Inc., African Theatres, Ltd., African Films, Ltd., African Film Productions, Ltd., India Films Ltd.

TWO DISTINGUISHED
PHILOSOPHERS.

Dr. Bertrand Russell and Dr.
Dewey Leave Peking.

Two distinguished philosophers who have been lecturing in China have left Peking on their way home—Dr. John Dewey and Dr. Bertrand Russell. The former was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Dewey; the latter, by Miss Black. Many friends were at the station to see each party.

Mr. Russell—the heir-presumptive of Earl Russell of England and one of the foremost mathematicians and social philosophers—came to China last fall at the invitation of the National University and other institutions. His lecture work was interrupted early in the spring by a severe attack of double pneumonia, from which he has only recently recovered. His condition was so serious at one time that the erroneous report was cabled abroad that he had died. Mr. Russell plans to spend a few weeks in Japan, and will then sail from Yokohama.

Dr. Dewey, head of the Department of Philosophy at Columbia University, came to China two years ago at the invitation of the National University, the Hsiang Sze Chuo Hui and the Chiang Tze She, to lecture at the National University and elsewhere. Before coming to China he had spent a few months lecturing at the Imperial University in Tokyo. He expected to stay in China only one year, but at the expiration of that time he was asked to remain another year, which he consented to do.

During his stay Dr. Dewey, besides delivering many special lectures in all parts of the country, has given regular courses at the National University, the Men's Higher Normal College and the Women's Higher Normal College

in Peking. He also contributed a number of important articles to American Magazines on conditions in China. Mrs. Dewey and Miss Lucy Dewey also have lectured here on various subjects. The Deweys plan to spend a few days at Taishan. Their itinerary from there on is not settled, except that they will sail from Yokohama for America toward the latter part of August.

NOTICE

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"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

910. FOR FIRST EDITION DICKENS. A copy of the "Pickwick Papers," in the original parts, with all wrappers and advertisements, was bought by Mr. Sessler, of Philadelphia, for \$910 at a sale at Sotheby's. "Sketches by Boz" was sold for \$210, while a copy of the rare original issue of the "Strange Gentleman" brought \$295.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent Stenographer with knowledge of filing—Apply Box No. 391 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An experienced telephone operator for Bank. Please state in reply age and experience. Box No. 589 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—With immediate possession, No. 4 Queen's Road Central Hongkong. Offices only situate on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th floors. Entrance in Duddell Street, Hongkong, with use of two lifts, each floor fitted with Electric Wiring for lights and two lavatories. Apply to Box 593 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Shameen, Canton.—A well-built and desirable house, suitable for office and residence. Immediate possession. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

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FOR SALE.—Overland 5 seater car 1920 model in splendid condition, spare wheel tyre and all accessories. Owner drives. Price for cash \$2,300 or near offer. Apply Box No. 596 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

The Petition for a more Representative form of Constitution in Hongkong will be collected, from the places where it has been deposited for signature, on Monday 15th, inst.

NOTICE.

We have this day transferred the Agency of the Queen Insurance Co. to Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1921.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be PAYABLE on Tuesday, August 9th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, August 2nd to Tuesday, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

G. E. ELLAMS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1921.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.
SILIMPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
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The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby notified that when trolleys are run to and fro across Canton Road, Kowloon, between the Hongkong & Kowloon Godown Co's premises and their timber yard opposite, a man will be stationed in the road to give warning to other traffic—by day with a red flag, and by night with a red lamp. To prevent accidents the public should pay strict attention to these signals.

E. D. C. WOLFE.

Captain Superintendent of Police
Hongkong, 9th August, 1921.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Peculiar of Petition.

The Legislative Council of Hongkong makes the laws and levies the taxation for all purposes in the Colony.

This Council is composed of 14 members—5 official and 9 unofficial. All the officials are obliged to vote as directed by H.E. The Governor, whose will is therefore law.

Of these 5 unofficial members of Council 4 are selected by The Governor, and only 2 go through any form of election.

These two are chosen respectively by the Chamber of Commerce and the unofficial Justices of the Peace, the latter of whom are all appointed by The Governor. These two bodies number together only about 330 electors. As, however, many belong to both bodies, the actual number of individual voters is less than 330, for some of them have two votes each. The rest of the community have no vote at all.

The Petition, which you are invited to sign, asks the House of Commons to remedy this state of affairs by:

1. Substituting the principle of election for nomination in the case of the non-Chinese members, so that they may, in fact as well as in name, represent those on whose behalf they speak and vote.

2. Granting an unofficial majority of one (subject to adequate safeguards) by increasing the number of unofficial members of Council from 5 to 9.

3. Creating a wider electorate for the above purpose by giving the vote to all British subjects on the Jury List and to those who are qualified for Jury service but exempted from it by reason of their occupations. This would embrace many Government servants and members of the Imperial Forces in the Colony. The representation of the Chamber of Commerce would be left unchanged, as it is felt that the important local commercial and shipping interests require direct and expert representation. The Chinese representation would be increased from two to three members in order to maintain the same proportion as at present. These members would continue to be appointed by the Governor.

H.E. The Governor has reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in favour of the election of all non-Chinese members and has added that he is agreeable to an increase in the unofficial element provided the official element is increased accordingly.

He has expressed a doubt, however, whether any change is generally desired.

YOU ARE NOW ASKED TO REMOVE THIS DOUBT BY SIGNING THE PETITION.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on Friday, the 12th day of August, 1921, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1920 and of transacting all other business which ought to be transacted thereat.

R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show where in the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting, and also for the following further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE HEREBY ALSO GIVEN THAT A SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on Saturday, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned meeting and of conferring, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN THAT the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each (hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

CO-OPERATIVE OPERA.

New "Star" Venture Rises On Ashes Of Beecham Company.

A number of operative "stars," well-known conductors, and musicians and chorus singers have joined forces to organise a National Opera Company, to be run on co-operative lines.

They have decided to form themselves into the British National Opera Co., Ltd. Their intention is to give spring and autumn seasons of opera in London, joined by a tour in the big provincial towns, making a continuous series of performances for 40 weeks in the year.

Their effort is being made in consequence of the liquidation of the Sir Thomas Beecham Opera Co., Ltd. Control of the new company has been vested in a board of directors elected by ballot.

Mr. Robert Radford, a member of the board, writes to explain the objects of the company. He says the liquidation of the Beecham Opera Company is one of the most calamitous happenings in British music for many years.

"We are unanimous in our determination to help forward the cause of English opera, and to place it on a solid foundation," he states. "It is our hope to provide not only a national asset, but what may eventually become a national property."

£120 FOR STAMP.

A copy of the old £1 brown stamp, unused, realised £120 at a sale of rare British stamps in London.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 11th Aug., 1921, at 12 o'clock noon

One 5-Seater 20 H.P. Maxwell Motor Car with Electric starter, Lamps & Horn etc.

Further particulars and inspection orders may be had from the Undersigned.

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(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920 and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN THAT A THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned meeting and of conferring, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions.

Dated this fourteenth day of the July, 1921.

By Order of the Board.

J. B. TAGGART,

Manager.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Few men have known the power of money from so early an age as Hugo Stinnes, who is reported from Berlin to have added the Deutsche Tageszeitung to the long list of German journals of which he has acquired control since the cessation of hostilities. His father died when Hugo was only 19, and the young man not only became sole heir to about £9,000,000, but succeeded in obtaining permission from the Courts to administer the enormous estate himself.

The famous *Saturday Review* which has shown marked signs of decrepitude of late, brings itself again, under its new editorship, into line with the other serious weeklies, with a strong list of contributors. Few journals have seen more striking vicissitudes of reputation. Some critics look back to its first fifteen years, under John Douglas Cook, as its period of highest achievement. It was in those days that Lord Robert Cecil, afterwards Lord Salisbury, wrote regularly for it. The editor's own foible was a relentless antipathy to the colon and semi-colon, which are as rare in the early numbers as misprints.

Lady Randolph Churchill was used to compliments, but one she had from an unexpected quarter—one might say from two unexpected quarters—deserves to be remembered. It was at the end of an interview with Bismarck, she wrote, "his great dog fixed his fierce eyes on mine in so persistent a manner that I became alarmed, and thought he was going to spring upon me; but the Prince reassured me, saying: 'He is looking at your eyes, because he has not seen any like them.'"

According to report, Signor Nitti, the Italian ex-Premier, has just ceased smoking for a year, it being his habit to alternate twelve months of indulgence with twelve months of abstinence. The system seems to give to his life something of the complexion of a Neapolitan life. Yet, according to the *Temps*, he "can consume comfortably in one day no fewer than ten cigars and forty cigarettes." I suppose he is one of those impulsive people who get more pleasure out of overdoing a thing and then undoing it than by a settled course of rationing remarks a London writer.

One unforeseen result of the war in France is the decline of the beard, which, we are told, "will soon be as extinct as the dodo in Paris." There is in all civilised countries a mysterious ebb and flow of hair, and the tonsorial history of any recent century in England or France would be full of interest. Our last fashion in beards began with the Crimean War. The late Sir Algernon West records that "the Duke of Newcastle was the first man of any note to wear a beard; and Lady Morley used to say the advantage of it was that you could tell all the courses he had eaten at dinner in consequence."

The Congress of the Universities of the Empire, which commenced its real work at Oxford last month, is one of the many events delayed by the war, for it was to have taken place four years ago. This gathering is the second, the inaugural proceedings having been held in London in 1912. The original intention was to summon representatives of every University in the Empire to the selected meeting-place at intervals of five years, and it is probable that in future the congress will assemble every five years. There are now 58 seats of learning entitled to participate in the congress, compared with 53 in 1912.

But for the accident of fate the destiny of King Albert, our Royal visitor, might have been very different. George IV.'s only child Charlotte married Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, after throwing over the Prince of Orange, and but for her death in child-bed, their progeny would have succeeded instead of Princess Victoria to the Throne of England. It was after the death of his wife that Prince Leopold was offered the Crown of Belgium which he held through early tribulations by his frankness with his new subjects telling them he kept a portfolio of ready packed, and that the beds were aired at Claremont if they wanted to get rid of him.

CANTON NEWS.

Municipal Notes.

We take the following from the *Canton Times*.

Realizing the urgent need of a hospital for contagious disease the Municipality has for some time been planning for the establishment of such an institution. Although there is quite a number of hospitals in the city, both public and private, there is not a single one of this kind. Through the efforts of the municipal officials a suitable site near the north gate outside the city has been secured for such purpose and a special fund has been appropriated. Preparations are being made to hasten the establishment of this hospital. The Department of Public Health has been definitely assigned to make all necessary arrangements and will take charge of the new institution to be established. It is expected that the hospital will be ready for service within a few months.

In view of the rapid growth of the city and the increase of modern streets, proposals have been brought up for discussion before the Municipal Executive Council for the organization of a fire fighting force equipped with modern apparatus. According to information learned from the municipal officials this proposal has assumed a definite form as a result of preliminary discussion at the Municipal Executive Council yesterday. Certain plans of raising funds for this purpose has been adopted and the Department of Public Safety has been definitely appointed to attend to the preliminary arrangements. It is hoped that there will be a modern fire brigade in the city by this coming winter.

KOREAN APPEAL TO PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

Japan's Scheme for World Domination.

"The appeal of the Korean people for liberation from Japan" is the title of a document of extraordinary interest presented by a Korean representative to the Premiers of British Empire recently in conference in London. Its reception was not of course an official matter, but it may safely be assumed that the subject of the appeal will have very careful consideration. It affords much food for thought.

Leading political events in the unfortunate history of Korea, and the political process by which "guarantees" of Korean integrity and independence have matured into political and economic domination, are set out by the appellants with force and clarity. As a Korean statement of the case it is perhaps a too complete condemnation of the steps which Japan has taken to deprive Koreans of their liberty, their language, their lands and their commercial rights, but a strong case is made out. The concluding part of the appeal deals with the political and economic consequences of the annexation, and an interesting parallel is drawn between Korea and Manchuria in connection with Japan's interpretation of the "Open Door" policy.

Concluding with a discussion of the general political situation, the pamphlet says:

THE MILITARIST'S SCHEME. "A colossal struggle is inevitable between Anglo-Saxon Powers and Japan to end in the conversion of Australasia and Pacific slopes of America into Japan Colonies."

There is no secret about the aim of the Japanese Militarists, the men who, despite all the reassurances and declarations of Japanese officials in Europe, control the policy of their country. The absorption of Korea is only the first step in their avowed policy. The next step is the absorption of Manchuria, which is already largely accomplished. Then comes "the domination of China. They are steadily proceeding with this, with amazing success. They have since the Great War secured exclusive control of the most natural rights of Eastern Siberia, and they have done so by methods contrary to humanity and to justice."

"Should Japan dominate China, she will be in a position to dominate the world, to compel the British Dominions overseas to admit their population as settlers, to make the world a world in which Japanese ideas, Japanese harsh officialism, and Japanese ways rule."

JAPAN'S JUSTIFICATION. "Japan has attempted to justify her occupation of Korea on the

ground that she brought economic benefits and material benefits there."

"There have been no material benefits. Fine arterial roads have been built—by means of forced and unpaid Korean labour. The railroad system has been extended and fine new bridges built. Telegraph and telephone lines have been widely extended. A number of splendid Government buildings and of sumptuous hotels for foreign visitors have arisen. Some of these improvements are made to impress visitors, Japan understands the art of keeping a 'good shop window.' Others have been for military purposes. Korea is the highway to China; improvement in transit through Korea has reduced the journey from Tokyo to Peking to four days. But railroads, telephones, service and sumptuous Government buildings are a poor consolation to the Korean people for the destruction of their liberty and national existence."

"The Japanese, soon after they obtained supremacy, surveyed the country to define the exact ownership of lands. A very large part of the land of Korea had been held by the people for generations, under an understood agreement with the Royal Household, the municipalities and the Buddhist Temples. The Japanese now turned the old Korean holders out wholesale and parcelled the lands out among Japanese settlers."

HEAVY TAXATION.

"The Japanese Government established a semi-official organization, The Oriental Colonization Co., and supported it with an annual grant of £50,000 from the Imperial Treasury. Many methods have been employed to compel Korean private owners of land to sell out to this company at ridiculous figures. Japanese settlers, for example, buy a patch in a rice field nearest to the irrigation system and cut off the water from the Koreans below. They have no redress; their land is made worthless; and the Koreans are forced out from land which their families owned for generations."

"The official Japanese Bank of Chosen, corresponding to the Bank of England, has manipulated currency and called in specie, so that Korean owners have had to sell their land to obtain money to pay their taxes. Under Japanese rule, taxation, which was formerly very light, has become almost unbearably heavy. Korea's national debt has increased during Japanese control to a ruinous sum."

"Korean ownership of land binds Korean hearts to the ancient land of their forefathers. The expropriation of the Korean land owner has become a cardinal aim of Japanese policy in Korea."

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

"I was too ill to use bad language."—At Yarmouth.

Heard at Ealing—Do you plead guilty or not guilty? Man—I have only five shillings.

Offender at Willesden—I am not exactly gushing to go to prison, but I have no money to pay.

Solicitor at Feltham—How could you see through frosted glass? The reply—Easily. It was broken.

Willesden Magistrate—By a look, a toss of the head, or a gesture even, women seem to be able to insinuate all sorts of dreadful things.

Mr. Cairns, Magistrate at the Thames Court, to two boys—I you want to indulge in a 'rag' you should go to one of the medical schools up West. You must not do it in the East End.

Heard at Shorehithe County Court—Did you serve this woman with the summons? House agent, with a glance of surprise at the woman—Yes, but it was dark, and I thought that she was good looking.

Willesden Magistrate, reading an official document—One note that even Government offices occasionally make. Official—The mistake was made by a girl clerk. Magistrate—Yes, but Majesty's Secretary of State behind her.

Policeman, giving evidence against a Chinaman at the Thames Court—He told me that he had too much 'sam su.' Magistrate—What is 'sam su'? Policeman—Whisky. Magistrate—A robbery by any other name would sound as sweet, but 'sam su' sounds better than whisky.

"I was not there, but I saw that I heard the gesticulation." At Willesden.

The reason given in the County Court for the non-production of a summons was: "The baby has chewed it up."

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

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LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"TUCER" 13th Aug. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 "TEIRBSIAS" 16th Aug. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "CALCHAS" 30th Aug. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 "KEENUN" 6th Sept. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 "NLEUS" 13th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"CYCLOPS" 19th Aug. Havre, Rotterdam & Liverpool
 "NINCHOW" 8th Sept. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
 "THESEUS" 20th Sept. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
 "EUMAEUS" 5th Oct. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"IXION" 24th Aug. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 "TALHYBIUS" 14th Sept.
 "TYNDAREUS" 5th Oct.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"ATREUS" 29th August. via Suez
 "TEIRBSIAS" 15th Aug. for Singapore & London
 "ASCANIUS" 7th Sept. for Singapore & Liverpool
 "PYRRHUS" 11th Oct. for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

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CONSIGNEES.

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 (United Netherlands Navigation
 Company)

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 (HOLLAND-EAST-ASIA LINE)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From HAMBURG, ROTTER-
 DAM, LA ROCHELLE PALICE,
 GENOA and LISBON.

The Steamship
 "TJIMANOEK"

having arrived from the above
 ports, consignees of cargo by her
 are notified that all goods are
 being landed at their risk into
 the hazardous and/or extra-
 hazardous godowns of the Hong-
 kong & Kowloon Wharf &
 Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or
 from the wharves delivery may
 be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th,
 Aug., 1921 will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed and damaged
 packages are to be left in the
 godowns, where they will be
 examined on the 13th Aug.,
 1921, at 10 a.m. by Messrs.
 Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer
 must be presented in writing
 within ten days after arrival of
 steamer, otherwise they will not
 be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
 effected by the undersigned in any
 case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
 signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th August, 1921.

TUCHUN AS NEWS AGENCY

PROMOTER.
 It is reported that General Lu
 Yung-hsiang, Tuchun of Cheki-
 ang, is shortly to establish a news
 agency here to supply newspapers
 with news beneficial to himself.
 The new enterprise will be known
 as the "Chengyen" News
 Agency.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HOK UN KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS
Call Flag "L"Sole Agents for
"KELVIN MOTORS."Motors from 12 B.H.P. to
50 B.H.P. now in stock
also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.21.
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 Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
 AND
 CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
 NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's
 Steamer
 "ASCANIUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo
 will be discharged into Holt's
 Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie
 at Consignees' risk. The Cargo
 will be ready for delivery from
 Godown on and after 8th August.

Optional cargo will be landed,
 unless notice has been given prior
 to steamer's arrival.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged
 goods are to be left in the
 Godowns, where they will be
 examined on any Tuesdays and
 Fridays between the hours of
 10.45 a.m. and noon within the
 free storage period.

No claims will be admitted
 after the Goods have left the
 steamer's Godown, and all Goods
 remaining undelivered after the
 15th August, will be subject to
 rent.

All Claims against the Steamer
 must be presented to the under-
 signed on or before the 29th Aug.
 or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
 effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 7th August, 1921.

DEATH OF MR. J. W. FENTON.

A Peking message of the 1st
 inst. states that the funeral was
 held that morning of the late Mr.
 John Wharton Fenton, who died
 the previous morning after a long
 illness, complicated by internal
 troubles, at the age of 59 years.
 The deceased came to the Far
 East in 1885 and entered the
 Customs. During the Boxer rising
 he acted as Reuter's correspond-
 ent and was present at the taking
 of the Taku and Lutai forts.
 Subsequently he became manager
 of the Tientsin Press and later a
 member of the firm of Tipper and
 Fenton. Agents of the China
 Mutual Life Insurance Company.
 For many years he was a promi-
 nent rider in Tientsin and
 owned many celebrated ponies.
 The keenest sympathy is felt for
 his two daughters in Peking, one
 of whom recently arrived from
 England, and also for his wife
 who is now at home.

"FORGIVE AND FORGET"

A Note on Ireland's Trouble.

During a recent visit to Ireland,
 in the intervals of being "ambush-
 ed" and "held up," I collected
 what I could of the Sinn Fein
 literature and brought it home to
 read. For it has seemed to me
 that as we are going to negotiate
 with Sinn Fein we must under-
 stand their case, writes Harold
 Spender.

If, happily, the reign of hate
 that overshadows that land
 should end, and argument take
 the place of the rifle, then it
 might become of the first neces-
 sity that the British people should
 understand the element of reason
 that lies behind the Sinn Fein
 movement.

Most of the Sinn Fein litera-
 ture is of a wild and whirling
 character, chiefly composed of
 abuse of this country and studied
 misrepresentation of our motives
 and actions. But there is one
 book which stands out as a serious
 contribution to political con-
 troversy, and as that book has
 played a striking part in the
 formation of the Sinn Fein party,
 it is as well that we should con-
 sider it.

That book is "Resurrection of
 Hungary: A Parallel for Ireland,"
 by Arthur Griffith, written in
 1904 and since republished in
 many editions. It is not too much
 to say that this book has been the
 political Bible of the Sinn Fein
 movement.

STORY OF FRANCIS DEAK.
 It was the book that crumbled
 away the power of the Nation-
 alist party, and substituted the
 policy of abstaining from attend-
 ance at Westminster and meet-
 ing in a Parliament of their own.
 This book, in fact, stands to the
 Irish Revolution as Rousseau's
 "Social Contract" stood to the
 French.

Now what is Mr. Griffith's
 argument? He takes the life story
 of Francis Deak, the famous
 Hungarian, who finally obtained
 a separate Constitution for
 Hungary. He shows that Francis
 Deak secured his aim by a national
 policy of passive resistance.
 Francis Deak rejected all
 compromise of the constitutional
 order. He refused to accept all
 offers of moderate Home Rule.
 He paralysed the Imperial
 Hungarian Parliament by forbid-
 ding his followers to sit in it.

He forbade the Hungarians to
 join the Austrian army. In the
 end he weakened Austria to such
 an extent that she fell an easy
 prey to Bismarck, and it was
 after the defeat of Austria, in the
 war of 1866, that Deak succeeded
 in obtaining a separate Constitu-
 tion for Hungary.

Arthur Griffith has studied the
 story thoroughly and tells it well.
 The whole question is whether he
 has been right in regarding it as
 a parallel case for Ireland, and
 whether he has been a wise guide
 in saying to Ireland: "Go thou
 and do likewise."

I respectfully submit that the
 whole parallel is false. In the
 first place the proportionate
 strength of the two countries is
 absolutely different. Ireland is
 a country of 4,000,000 to 40,000,000
 British. Hungary was a country
 of 20,000,000 as against 28,000,000
 Austrians; and the failure to
 come to terms with Hungary
 necessarily crippled Austria in all
 European affairs.

A MATTER OF GEOGRAPHY.
 In the second place the detach-
 ment of Hungary did not mean
 such an immediate and instant
 threat of ruin to Austria as the
 detachment of Ireland would to
 Great Britain. Hungary lay
 inland, to the north of
 the old Austria. Ireland lies
 to the west of Great
 Britain, right between her and
 the Atlantic. It is nicely placed
 by nature precisely across the
 route which brings us five-
 sixths of our food. A hostile

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION AT BATH.

Votes Sold Openly—In The Cause Of Charity.

The ancient and hitherto reput-
 able city of Bath has just been
 revealed as the most corrupt
 borough in the United Kingdom.
 In connection with a Red Cross
 fête there was an election, which
 was the occasion of more bribery,
 corrupt practice, personation and
 other irregularities than in any
 election ever yet held.

The contest was to decide the
 most popular member of the Bath
 City Council, of which there are
 56 members. Votes were a penny
 each, and voters were permitted
 to vote as many times as they
 liked—provided that they paid
 every time.

Towards the close the contest
 resolved itself into a fight between
 Miss Hope, the only lady member
 of the council, Alderman Young,
 and Alderman Sir Harry Hatt.
 Alderman Young is a local
 butcher, and fellow-members of
 his craft polled money for their
 candidate. They bought blocks
 of 120 votes by depositing 10s.
 notes, but just as often an ardent
 supporter of the lady produced a
 £1 note, and 240 votes were
 added to her poll.
 Charity benefited by H108, and at
 the head of the poll were: Miss
 Hope, 8,030; Alderman Young,
 7,267; Sir Harry Hatt, 3,126. All
 others were far behind.

Ireland—and who for a moment
 could make sure that a separate
 Ireland would be friendly?—
 would mean the speedy ruin of
 the British Empire, and what
 great Empire has ever been
 persuaded to accept its ruin with-
 out resistance?

But the strongest argument re-
 mains, and I am surprised that
 Mr. Arthur Griffith, who is an
 able writer, has made no reference
 to it in the latest edition of his
 work (1918). Where is Hungary
 now? Where is Austria? I turn
 to "Whittaker" of 1921, and
 I find that they are reduced
 to little States—Austria
 of some 7,000,000 people and
 Hungary, 7,500,000—little harass-
 ed communities scarcely able to
 ensure subsistence for their own
 peoples. The great war has
 passed over them, and has left
 them wrecks, whilst the British
 Empire survives.

Are we to ignore these facts
 and to draw no moral from them?
 I put this to Sinn Fein, because
 it affects Ireland as much as
 Great Britain. For it is the
 conspicuous fact that Hungary
 has suffered in the end quite as
 much as Austria.

"OURSELVES ALONE" POLICY.
 It is useless for Sinn Fein to
 say that these results of the great
 war are merely accidents. On
 the contrary, they are exactly
 what one would expect from the
 policy of "Ourselves Alone." This
 calamity is precisely what
 would come to the British
 Empire if fragments of it were
 intoxicated with the same idea—
 "Ourselves Alone."

Arthur Griffith despises the work
 of the Irish Nationalist Party,
 and glories in his own handiwork.
 It is true that, like Francis Deak,
 he has not in his books supported
 the policy of violence. But, after
 all, the policy of violence is but the
 fruit of the policy of selfishness.
 The anarchic individualism of
 Sinn Fein must inevitably end in
 violence. It can have no other
 outcome.

Surely there is a better and
 more fruitful course. It is the
 good old policy first taught to us
 by Henry Grattan and afterwards
 sanctified by the fervent oratory
 of W.E. Gladstone—the "Union
 of Hearts." Neither Ireland nor
 Great Britain can do without one
 another. Let them learn, in the
 King's words, to "forgive and to
 forget," and to live peaceably
 one with the other.

THE GATHERING OF THE DOMINION PREMIERS.

Premier's Speech of Welcome.

Mr. Lloyd George, having
 heartily welcomed the delegates,
 said—

By General Botha's death the
 whole Empire has sustained a
 heavy loss. He was a king of
 men, one of the greatest and most
 striking figures of our time, and I
 feel certain that history will en-
 dorse our high contemporary
 esteem of his breadth of vision
 and nobility of character. South
 Africa and the Empire are
 fortunate in that his mantle has
 fallen on his distinguished
 colleague, General Smuts, who
 has already played a great part
 in Imperial councils during the
 war and in the making of the
 peace.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Massey
 are very old friends. I believe
 that we three enjoy the un-
 enviable distinction of being the
 only Prime Ministers who took
 part in the war and who, so far,
 have survived the troublesome
 years of peace, and I am rejoiced
 to see both of them looking as
 young and fit as ever.

A TROUBLED WORLD.
 The Conference falls at a time
 of great stress in this country
 and of serious trouble in many
 parts of the world. Never did
 statesmanship in all lands
 demand more patience and
 wisdom. The years that followed
 the Napoleonic wars produced
 similar or even worse experi-
 ences.

In this country the distress
 amongst the population was very
 much greater after the Napoleonic
 wars than it is at the present
 moment.

As a matter of fact, in spite of
 great unemployment and a good
 deal of labour unrest, there is no
 actual privation amongst the
 population, and I attribute that
 very largely to the self-sacrifices
 made by the more well-to-do of
 all classes, in order to share their
 better luck with their less for-
 tunate fellow-countrymen.

But still there is no doubt at
 all that the war has produced a
 state of things from which it will
 take years to recover.

The natural disinclination of
 human nature to admit unpleasant
 facts has, at home, provoked
 fierce outbursts of protest. But
 gradually the world is passing
 through its usual experience of
 first of all denying the existence
 of palpable realities, and then
 settling down to act upon them.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.
 There were two questions that
 gave us great anxiety. One was
 the question of the disarmament
 of Germany and the other was the
 question of reparation. The Ger-
 man fleet has disappeared, and so
 has the Austrian. The German
 army has disappeared as a great
 powerful force. It is true they
 have still got some rather irregu-
 lar formations which we have
 not succeeded in completely get-
 ting rid of. It is not so much
 Prussia that is giving us
 trouble as Bavaria. That
 difficulty will, I think, be over-
 come in a very short time.

The other problem is the prob-
 lem of reparation. Germany
 has accepted a very practical plan
 of liquidating her liabilities.
 France has accepted, Italy has
 accepted, and the public opinion
 of this country has also accepted;
 so that the two most troublesome
 problems are either settled or in
 a very fair way of being adjusted.

POLAND.
 There are two remaining diffi-
 culties, one of which is the fixation
 of the boundaries of Poland, partly
 in Lithuania and now in Silesia.
 The second difficulty we have had
 has been the making of peace
 with the Turkish Empire. These
 are the two great outstanding
 difficulties, but I am very hopeful
 in regard to both of them. Once
 those two are settled, then I think

we may say that peace has been made.

The first essential to peace—a
 stable peace—and reconstruction,
 is that we should stand by our
 treaties.

There are those who grow
 weary of these great responsibil-
 ities, and who speak as though it
 were possible to renounce them
 in this quarter or in that without
 injustice to other peoples or
 detriment to ourselves. I venture
 to say that such arguments are as
 short-sighted as they are false.

The nations and peoples of the
 world have realised their interde-
 pendence in a measure far greater
 than ever before the war, and the
 League of Nations—whatever
 may be thought of the provisions
 of the Covenant—stands as
 witness to their realisation of
 that truth.

SANCTITY OF TREATIES.
 No progress can be made
 towards the rehabilitation of
 Europe, or the establishment of
 permanent peace in the world,
 except upon the basis of accept-
 ance of treaties and an enforce-
 ment of treaties.

There may be relaxations here
 and there, following the discovery
 of new conditions, with the
 consent of all parties. We have
 had some relaxations of that
 kind—and I think they are wise
 modifications of the Treaty—in
 the matter of allowing more time
 for payment and more time for
 disarmament; and in the
 prosecution of war criminals we
 made a concession to Ger-
 man national susceptibilities.
 In essence, however, the treaties
 must be adhered to.

GENERAL NEWS.

F.M.S. POPULATION.

The Federated Malay States
 preliminary report on the census
 shows a population of 1,298,292 as
 against 1,079,781 for the previous
 census. There is reason to believe
 that a considerable decrease took
 place during the six months
 prior to the census. The total
 number of Europeans is returned
 at 5,678. Eurasians 3,183, Malays
 485,450, Chinese 493,957, Indians
 304,687 and others 5,332.

CHINESE ACTIVITY OVER PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

A Shanghai report says:—A
 number of representative Chinese
 have organized a Bureau for the
 preparation of questions to be
 brought up by China at the Pacific
 Conference. They are urging
 the North and South to put aside
 all differences and show a united
 front in diplomatic affairs. The
 head office of the Bureau will be in
 Peking while branches will be es-
 tablished throughout the country.
 A magazine, the "New Pacific,"
 will be started this month and
 will contain all news concerning
 the activities of the Bureau and
 other information relating to the
 Conference. A foreign news
 agency will also be established,
 the aim of which will be to let
 foreign newspapers know China's
 views so that as much publicity
 may be given to the movement as
 possible.

A BOON TO BUSINESS MEN.

Many business men are so busy
 that they give too little attention
 to out-door exercise, and thus
 suffer from constipation, torpid
 liver, bilious attacks, headaches,
 flatulence and other troubles.

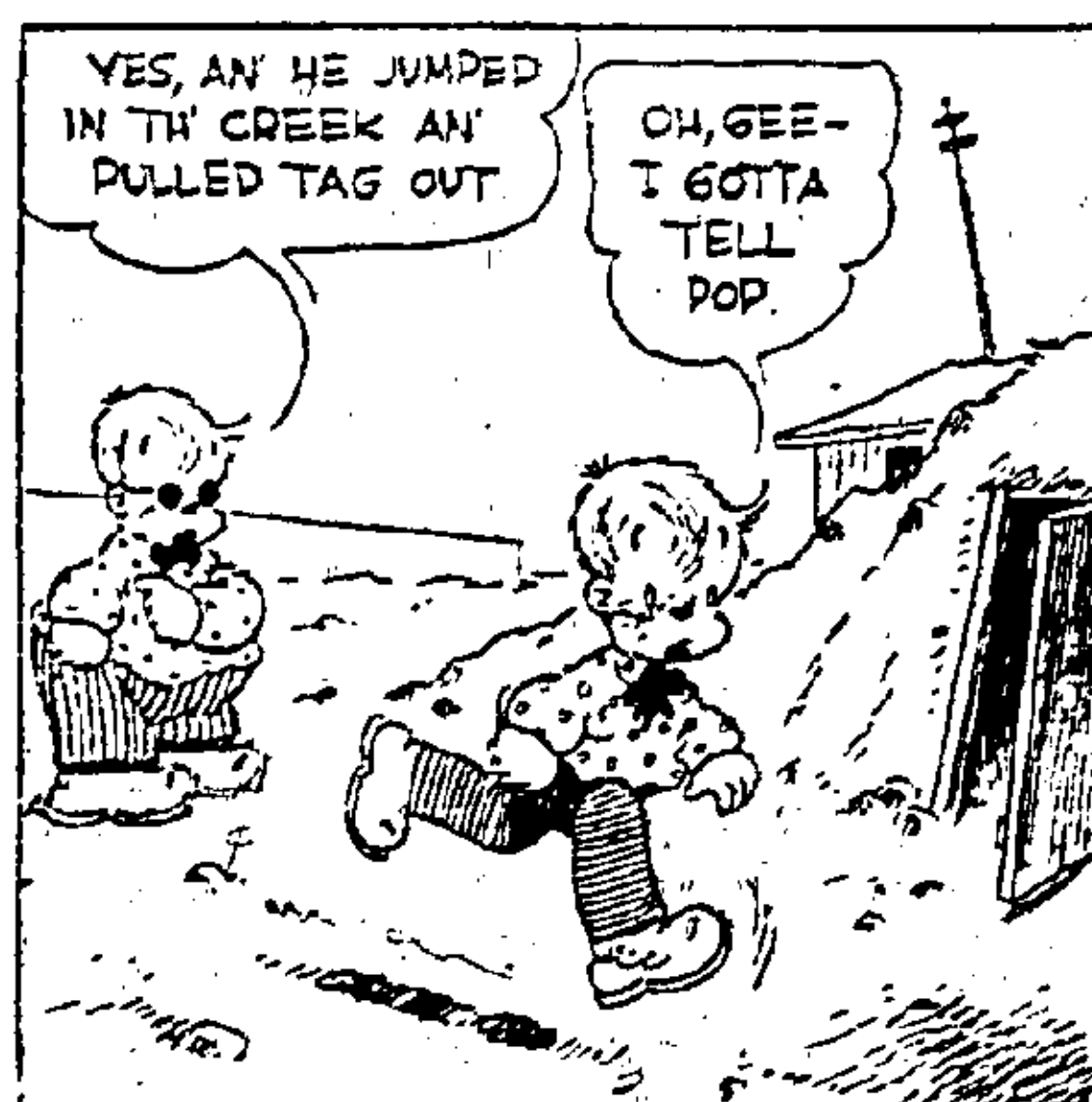
To such men Pinkettes are a
 blessing, for these gentle little
 laxatives dispel constipation, re-
 gulate the liver, stimulate the
 appetite and keep the system cool
 and clean.

Pinkettes are obtainable from
 druggists everywhere, or post
 free at 60 cents the vial from Dr.
 Williams' Medicine Co., 96 So-
 chuen Road, Shanghai.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Aleks Looking Out for Himself Only!

BY BLOSSER.



SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

Pyeris

Delicious either alone or blended with wines and spirits.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 430.

Cable Address: Hongkong. Telegraph.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

Death.

BALEAN.—At Brighton on 3rd August. Alan aged 39, years beloved brother of Dr. H. Balaan. (By Cable).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1921.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

A symposium of commercial authorities at Home in regard to trade prospects consequent upon the settlement of the coal strike makes encouraging reading on the whole. Perhaps the first glance is apt to give an excessively hopeful impression; the factors which go to qualify the optimistic prophecies are capable of making all the difference. At the same time the fact that leaders in the business world consider that there are good prospects of a substantial revival of trade comes as an agreeable change from daily reports of industrial depression. There is a pretty general consensus of opinion that the chief consideration is the supply of coal at an economic figure. At first sight it is difficult to see how the fuel is to be obtainable at the prices mentioned by the manufacturers and still allow of wages being paid that will satisfy the miners, to say nothing of mineowners. The hope no doubt is that increased production from the pits will provide a solution all round. There is already talk of a plethora of coal since the miners resumed, and this will presumably bring prices down, allowing of increased use by industry, while the larger sales of coal will benefit the miners under the new profit-sharing arrangement.

Among those who contribute views Capt. Jeanes, the assistant director of the Imperial Commercial Association, considers that the countries of the world are all wanting manufactured goods. There were distinct signs of quite a large revival just previous to the coal stoppage, he says. Surplus stocks of both private and Government goods were becoming exhausted, but the strike threw plans out all round. Now that the strike has been settled the potential revival may be expected to reassert itself. An official of the National Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Federation declares that there is a large world demand for steel—at a price. Coal at 20s. per ton (some say it must come down to 15s.) would render the demand active. This is feasible enough when it is considered that the world output of steel was larger before the war than in 1920. Further, the huge waste of steel during the war has to be made good. Mr. T. W. How, Chairman of the Engineering Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, anticipates that a gradual revival during the ensuing months, while the dislocation caused by strikes is being adjusted, will be succeeded by something like a boom in the course of next year. He expects the price of engineering commodities to recede sympathetically with decreased working costs as the result of mass production, but pointed out that British workmanship excels in certain branches of engineering, hence would command higher prices than those asked by foreign competitors.

Industrial harmony and cheap coal, then, are the ruling factors just now. For the present, at any rate, it certainly looks as if Labour is realising that frequent strikes mean killing the goose that lays the eggs. It is estimated, we see, that the losses from the coal strike in one form and another aggregate £250,000,000—more than 25 per cent. above the whole Budget for the last pre-war year. A repetition of such strikes would be calculated to ruin the wealthiest country. Much steady work will be needed to repair the damage that has resulted.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Accuracy Wanted.

It is not altogether a nice thing to criticise the members of one's own profession, especially when they are of another country with whom we are friendly, but there have been so many instances lately in which American journalists in Europe have been guilty of writing false information to the States that one can be pardoned for wondering whether they accept gossip as fact and give it a colouring to make it appear so. Yesterday Reuter told us that American journalists said they had interviewed Mr. Lloyd George and had been informed that he would be unable to attend the Washington conference. Soon afterwards a correcting cable comes to hand in which Reuter is authorised to deny the statement, adding that the Premier had not even received any journalists. There was the incident the other day involving Lord Northcliffe and His Majesty the King, and we all remember others of quite recent happenings. In these days of attempted settlements it is essential that the news circulated throughout the world regarding the prime movers in the play should be accurate and should be a true reflex of what they either do or express. It has been well and truly said that the peace of the world lies largely in the hands of those who control the world's newspapers and sources of information, and if these men fail to observe strict accuracy and thereby give rise to irritation and friction they will be the carriers of a heavy responsibility. Some of the London newspapers are equally deserving of censure. It is in the haste to get news that such misunderstandings arise. The news service of the world is competitive, strenuously so. One can imagine that in the latest instance a chat was possibly had with a Secretary who thought there might be some doubt as to the Premier going to America, and assuming that the Secretary should know, the journalists assumed that it was accurate news and, to give it a better tone, gave it as Mr. Lloyd George's own statement. That is the way such stories get currency. It is not a matter of deliberate invention, it is a matter of assumption, and assumption is sometimes liable to be wrong. In the circumstances of the day and in view of the importance of negotiations affected, one is excused the hope that our American newspapermen—in fact all newspapermen—will do little less assuming.

Golf Chat.
Hongkong golfers who travel to Fanning will have a harder job to beat "Bogey" on the Relief Course than hitherto. Whether they will be pleased or displeased rests with their own outlook on the game. It is something very nice to be able to say that one went round in four or five under "Bogey" but if that mythical gentleman has not been counted as a very expert player the value of the boast is lost. The writer knows of a very small course at Home where a few locals have made their bogey at a ridiculous figure and where the players like to think they are awfully clever in approximating to it. By such a manner of treatment "Bogey" loses all his value, and so it is that one must welcome the decision of the Royal Hongkong Club to revise the reckoning on the Relief Course at Fanning. At the 5th, 9th, 11th, 14th, and 16th holes "Bogey" has been reduced by one, making the total for the course 73 instead of 78. Seventy-three for the course is a card worth being proud of. In other ways, too, the Committee of the local Club is giving evidence of good work. It has laid down a list of places where the ball may be picked up for the penalty of one stroke and has made clear the circumstances under which it is possible to pick up and incur no penalty. Such a definite announcement has been wanting for some time past. We are now on the eve of another golfing season and there is nothing more conducive to a successful spell than evidence of activity on the part of a Committee. By that criterion the "Royal" should enjoy a term in which the royal and ancient game should be keenly followed.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.00 a.m. to-day—
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant moving W. or W.N.W.

DAY BY DAY.

AGAINST STUPIDITY THE GODS THEMSELVES COMBAT IN VAIN.
Heine.

The only case of notifiable disease reported yesterday was one of plague.

We are asked by Messrs. Loxley and Co. to state that with reference to the account of the fire in No. 210 Queen's Road West, the report that the Royal Insurance Co. of which they are the agents, is interested to the extent of \$8,000 is incorrect. The Company is not interested at all.

A handsomely dressed Chinese lady was charged before Mr. Orme this morning with a violent assault on her servant girl. The child who appeared to be about 6 years old exhibited a badly bruised back for the inspection of the Magistrate. The case was adjourned till 12 noon on Tuesday next. Mr. Leo Longinotto is instructed for the defence.

At the instance of Inspector Millard of the Passport Office, Capt. Liddle of the Arratoon Apar, now in port at Hongkong, was fined \$25 and costs in the District Court, while the vessel was at Singapore this trip, for not giving the names of three passengers who arrived in the colony without valid passports they being Chinese deck passengers.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Robert Fraser Forbes, of Messrs. Mustard and Co., to Miss Eva Summers, daughter of Mr. E. H. Summers of the Hongkong Wharf and Godown Company. Mr. Forbes was, during the war, stationed as a garrison officer in the Colony and after a visit Home returned here to take up a business appointment.

A Chinese lady was the victim of a highway robbery at Lower Albert Road yesterday, when a pair of ear-rings of the value of \$700 was snatched from her ears, which were injured in the process. The thief bolted but was pursued and arrested. When searched, the jewellery was discovered in his mouth. An application for a remand was made by the Police this morning it being stated that defendant is connected with a number of similar robberies. The hearing was adjourned until Saturday.

The many friends of Mrs. Harry Woods will wish her a pleasant holiday when she leaves on the 22nd, on a trip to Australia to visit her son. Mrs. Woods is extremely well-known in the southern Commonwealth where years ago, as Miss Fitz-Stubbs she was the author of a number of extremely popular waitees that earned for her the title "The Australian Strauss." On leaving for England she was made the recipient of a handsome morocco-bound illuminated address, which was signed by the Premier, Sir George Reid; the Mayor, Mr. S. E. Lees; Sir W. P. Manning and others.

Two Chinese living at Chaiwan were the defendants this morning in a charge brought against them by Sanitary Inspector Allan for exhuming remains from a grave in the Chaiwan cemetery without a permit from the Department. The evidence connected with this case was of a gruesome character, it being alleged that the defendants removed the bones from one grave to bury them in another, though with what object the evidence did not show. The statement made by a sexton who claimed to be an eye-witness of the proceedings was unsatisfactory in the view of the Magistrate, and the case was accordingly dismissed.

PLAN TO REBUILD LONDON.
The committee appointed by the Minister of Health to advise on the principles to be followed in dealing with unhealthy areas has presented its final report. Pending reconstruction, which can hardly be attempted while there is a shortage of houses, it is suggested that unhealthy areas might be materially improved if they were compulsorily purchased by local authorities, and the houses altered, repaired and managed on the Octavia Hill system. It is proposed that a plan should be prepared for the reconstruction of London and the surrounding districts, and that an inquiry be at once instituted into the nature, scope, and function of a new authority or combination of authorities to give statutory effect to such a plan.

ROUND THE TOWN.

By "Gadabout."

During the last few years members of the stern sex have been heard to moan about the drabness of their attire and it has been suggested that the garments of men should be of a brighter hue and that the old navy blues and dull greys should give way to the salmon pinks, the sky blues, the yellows and the scarlets of a couple of so centuries ago. Some of the members of the bright-colours cult were daring enough to practise what they preached and I remember reading in the Home papers some time ago of a number of super-knits who created quite a sensation by appearing in the Strand garbed in suits of Royal purple, bright green and other startling colours. The fashion did not take on, however, and conservative men stuck to the serviceable, if less picturesque, darker shades.

But looking in the windows of the Hongkong shops that cater for mere men's requirements, it appears that those who would have us arrayed in the colours which are usually associated with ruffles and knee-breeches have not yet given up hope. True, one does not see rainbow-coloured suits but there are some night-mish displays of hosiery. Business men buy only what there is a call for (or perhaps those things for which they think there will be a demand) and so presumably there are some who are buying and wearing the shirts, etc. of bright mauve, vivid yellow, pale blue and like hues that greet the eye, but if this craze becomes really popular and this sort of thing is going to be encountered in the streets here is one who is off to buy a pair of dark glasses.

Talking of fashions, I saw a rather interesting sight the other day. Was it for notoriety, I wonder, or was it a desire to be the leader of a new craze? It was a member of the fair sex and if it were her wish that she should be noticed she certainly succeeded for she attracted the gaze of quite a number. She was a European and was wearing—an ankle!

A Hongkong solicitor surprised me a day or two ago by remarking that he thought it was time he had a new gown. Why, but for the fact that he had caught it in a nail or something and it was ripped all along the bottom and may be had a few more minor rents, it was one of the most respectable solicitors' gowns I have ever seen. I once knew a legal light whose Court attire had assumed a most beautiful shade of green, another whose gown was perforated with a number of large holes, the edges of which were burnt to a rusty brown (it had probably been in conflict with a bottle of strong sulphuric) and the black coats and pleading garments of almost all in the profession, strike one as having been through a rough time. Until I heard that remark I was of the opinion that a really well-ripped gown was a friend with whom the wearer would never part. It lends dignity to the one inside it and shows that he who owns it is no griffin at the bar. It is a veritable treasure and I am sure that he who made that remark will change his mind.

A gown to a solicitor is as a topee to the majority who come to the tropical East. Who ever heard of a man buying a second new sun hat? Passing through Port Said, the griffin pays a visit to the batters and there purchases his first and only (unless he loses it) topee, and until he returns to his native land that hat is a good friend and even when he is at home and can no longer wear it it serves its use as a curio. I know a man whose salary is something over four figures sterling who boasts that he has worn the same topee for about seven years and another acquaintance who is always the most carefully dressed of men in other respects who will go out when the sun is shining in no hat but one he claims that he bought some ten years ago. You come across some most wonderful topees at times, genuine antiques, but, luckily for the world in general and the batters in particular, these head coverings sometimes get lost or stolen and the pioneers, therefore, have to go about looking respectable whether they would or not.

ENTER THE OIL ROLLER.

Plymouth Corporation is adapting a steam roller for consuming oil fuel instead of coal.

LOCAL SHIPBUILDING.

Work Now in Hand.

The third quarterly return of ships in course of construction at Hongkong is now being compiled by the local representatives of Lloyd's Register of Shipping. The return, which takes into account only vessels of over 100 tons, shows that at the present time in three dockyards at Hongkong—Taikoo, Hongkong and Whampoa, and Bailey's—44,759 tons of merchant shipping is building, a very satisfactory condition for the industry of the port to be in just now considering the poor time that is being endured by shipping all over the world.

On the stocks in the yards of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company at Kowloon 26,000 tons are under construction. Four oil-tank steamers for the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company and a steamer for Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. are the orders on hand. The oil-tankers will be sister ships, each with a gross tonnage of 3,600 tons. They are designed on the Isherwood system of longitudinal framing. The first of the four—the Paludina—will be ready for launching early in September. She will have reciprocating engines. The others are named Petricola, Planorbis and Pleiades. It is expected that they will be let down the ways at intervals of about six weeks after the Paludina takes the water.

The steamer for Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., the Kung Wo—is a steel twin-screw vessel planned for a river trade. She has a gross tonnage of 4,400 tons. Launching of the ship will take place early in October if all be well. The tonnage being constructed at the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company's works is 17,432 tons. The largest vessel on the ways is a steamer of 7,300 tons gross for the Blue Funnel Line. She will be fitted with a geared turbine engine.

Three steamers for the China Navigation Company are on the stocks and a fourth is at the fitting-out wharf. The Kwang-tzu, a steel screw vessel of 2,450 tons gross will be launched about August 31. Like several others building for the C.N.C. she will be equipped with geared turbines. Following her about a fortnight later will be the steamer Changsha, a twin-screw ship with reciprocating engines of 2,492 tons gross, which will be utilised in a river service of the company. A third vessel, yet to be named, of 2,500

SHIPPING COMPANY FINED.

Another Opium Case.

In the case resumed before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court this morning in which the Yee Wa, charterers of the steamer Shuncheong, were charged with allowing their ship to be used for the transportation of illicit opium, Mr. W. R. Hind, appearing for the defence, stated that as a member of the crew had since absconded, he was not in a position to prove that none of the crew were implicated. One point which struck him as peculiar in the case was that the vessel was searched twice, and that the opium was not found until the second search. In applying for a light penalty to be inflicted Mr. Hind said that the Company, if necessary, would discharge the whole crew.

Chief Revenue Officer Watt said that part of the drug was found in a hidden receptacle placed behind one of the shelves in the engine room store locker. The remainder was found in a locker.

A fine of \$1,000 was inflicted.

tons gross register having turbine machinery is also being built for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The steamer nearing completion is the Kwang Chow of 2,500 tons gross. She will be the first of the company's coastal steamers built at Hongkong to have geared turbines. It is expected that she will be in commission in less than a month's time.

Two towboats for the Blue Funnel Line which are now almost completed are not included in the return, the vessels being under 100 tons register.

Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., have building four large lighters with an aggregate tonnage of 1,327 tons, to say nothing of a number of smaller vessels—launches and lighters. One has been nearly completed and the other three are reaching the stage for taking the water. The first to undergo her trial trip will be the Paz, a twin-screw motorship of 167 tons. She has been ordered by a firm at Manila and will be taken there for harbour work when delivered. The other lighters are oil-tank barges for the Standard Oil Company. One is the Delaware of 600 tons and the second the Brooklyn of 360 tons. A steel screw lighter of 200 tons ordered by the Java Government is the fourth of the vessels.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

It has long been an American criticism that we Britishers don't shout enough. No, this screeching going to be about the ball game. It's about advertising. As I was saying, our trans-Pacific (by the way did you notice Lord Northcliffe's play on that last word in the cables yesterday?) aye, our buddies from over yonder have always maintained, w' reason, that we do not advertise ourselves or our stuff sufficiently. And they're right. British advertisements, compared to the American brand, are as often as no' anemic failures. The prejudices of lots of our conservative merchants have yet to be got over. In advertising, nothing succeeds like excess. Look for instance, at the immense amount of good you see box pars in the Daily Press have done in the matter of the Constitutional Reform movement in this Colony. What never seen them? Shame. Time you were paying Lazarus a visit. No, he's no' a Constitutionalist (that I know of) but he's a damned good optician which is maybe more useful anyway. I see this morning that the C.R.A. are now advertising the précis of the Petition. A popular demand that needs artificial stimulant at so much per single column inch has as much chance of getting what it seeks as our cook has o' getting away w' an extra quarter o' lard per diem. Advertising experts will tell ye that the greater the advertising, the cheaper the article. They're right. The cheapest thing in town to-day is that Petition. But let that be as it may.

Nevertheless, British advertising in this Colony still needs the spur and it got it this last week-end when Socony put it all over its chief competitor by utilising the gable end of the Bible Depot overlooking the site of the old Bank Building. Right in the middle of the other chap's stamping ground. Curiously enough the same bit of wall used to have some biblical publicity on it but somebody in the old Bank Building evidently didn't like the idea of having the spiritual message seeping in via the eyes, so a nice little spite fence was erected thus blocking out the view. And now both fence and building are gone. (Right here is a fine chance for an apt Latin quotation, but I'm too tired and sticky to bother about it to-day.)

Joe, he thought it a waste of money on Socony's part. Once the new building went up it would be blocked altogether. Aye true, once the plans are fixed up and the contractor found to get on w' the work. But it's no' the time the advertisement is up that matters. It's the spirit of the thing that counts. It's a cuckoo in a strange nest. And on a Bible Depot above all places. Things are looking up in this Colony. If the Government's no' careful it'll waken up some fine morning to find a sky sign on the best site about the Famous X. Y. Z. Two-Piece Underwear, summer weight. Look for the X. Y. Z. Label. Or an eight-sheeter plastered all over Victoria of Blessed Memory boosting Stigmen's Celebrated Kant Klog Self-Adjusting Shoe Eyelets. The Kind that Last.

Talking about the Government, reminds me. Did it pay for you illiterate, ill-spaced notice at the G. C. H. or is this expense still to come up as Public Works Extraordinary or (happy thought) is the painter still in the asylum next door. And when I'm at it, let me congratulate the Government on having had redone the nice notice board near Kennedy Town warning folks about the military searchlights. Fixed up every second year or so, it should be in good order for the next Great War.

THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

FOR
GOOD CARS
PROMPT SERVICE
REASONABLE CHARGES.
CAREFUL DRIVERS.

TELEPHONE: 977.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED

UP-TO-DATE

LADIES'
BLOUSESCHIC PARISIEN
STYLE

Made of

Silk Crepe

de Chine,

Plain Silk

and

Voile

Assorted Colors

Assorted Sizes

YEE SANG FAT CO.



ON THE WATERFRONT.

Competition on Swatow-Bangkok Run.

A Japanese company has entered the field for a share of the coolie passenger and cargo trade between Swatow and Bangkok. It was learned in Hongkong this morning. A bid for business, which up till now has been almost entirely in the hands of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, is being made by the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, who will provide a monthly service of cargo steamers running from Japanese ports, via the China Coast and Hongkong to the Siam port. Announcement of the inauguration of the new line came as a surprise to shipping men in Hongkong, but its establishment is in keeping with the plan of the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha to develop regular lines wherever its tramp trade is possessed of potentialities, as in this case.

The ports of call of the new line will be Osaka, Kobe, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Saigon and Bangkok. The route both outwards and homewards will include all ports, it is stated. The first ship to take up the run is the Fukui Maru No. 3, which sailed from Japan ports at the end of June direct for Bangkok with a full cargo of general lines. On the return voyage from Siam the Fukui Maru No. 3 will call at the ports, which it is intended to trade with, the vessel being due at Hongkong about August 21. Four steamers of about 2,000 tons deadweight will be engaged in the service. Following the Fukui Maru will be the Aushin Maru, the Kanan Maru and the Toyo Maru. The freight on outward voyages will mostly consist of general cargoes from Japan and coolies from Amoy and Swatow for Bangkok. Returning, rice shipments from Siam and Saigon for Hongkong and Japan will be the main source of revenue.

A House Flag Once National.

The house flag of the United Netherlands Navigation Company (Holland-East Asia Line) composed of orange, white and blue sections, is associated with national history. Seen flying on a steamer in port yesterday it excited sufficient curiosity for one to make enquiries regarding it. From about the middle of the 16th century to the time of the French revolution, in the days when Holland was a "republic" with a prince as ruler, the national colours were orange, white and blue in horizontal sections. After the French revolution when Napoleon was sent to Elba the republican prince was dismissed. A son of the last Orange prince ascended the throne as King of Holland and the colours were changed to what they are to-day—red, white and blue. The present house flag of the steamship company is practically identical with the former Dutch standard. The company made a slight alteration to the flag when they adopted it for its vessels. Instead of the colours being horizontal they are at an oblique angle to the right.

Ecuador Sails.

On her twenty-second and last voyage homewards from Hongkong the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's Ecuador sailed at noon today for San Francisco and Baltimore. Her place in the service will be taken by one of the Shipping Board steamers. There were 46 persons in the saloon and the usual complement of crew. There was a fair general freight.

Notable among the passengers are: Major G. W. Oliverson, of the Kwangtung Board of Conservancy Works, Canton, who is travelling to Shanghai.

Mr. L. Stevenson, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, who is going to Shanghai.

Japanese Touring the World.

The first Japanese round-the-world tourist party travelling under the auspices of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, after a lapse of seven years occasioned by war, will arrive at Hongkong by the N.Y.K. steamer Kilest on Saturday from Japan. The party consists of 15 Japanese gentlemen who are sailing for Europe and returning to their country by way of America. The principal points

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

"Daisy" Brand ... \$1.45 per lb.
"Dairy-Maid" ... 1.35 " "
"Pastry" ... 1.15 " "

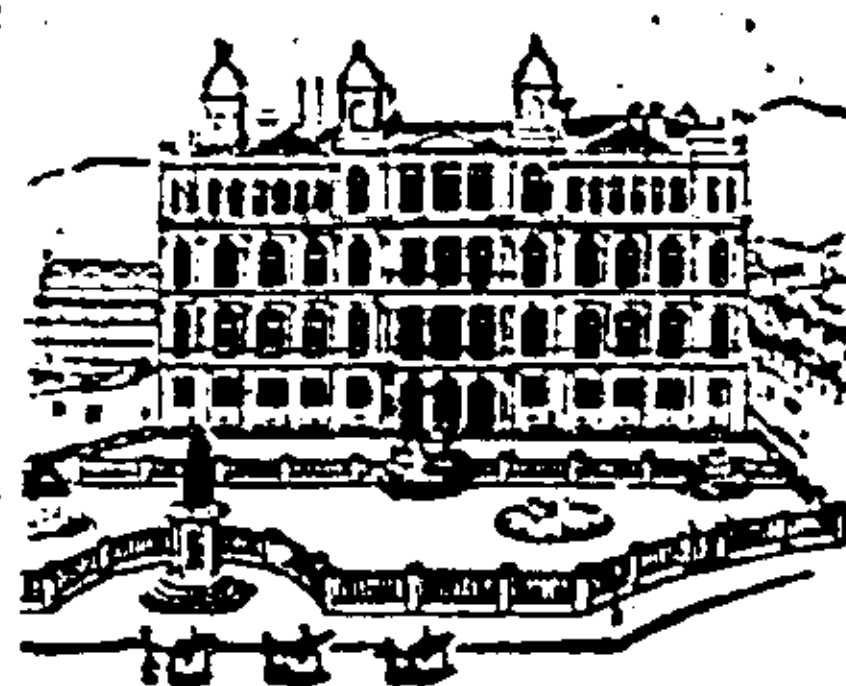
CHEESE

Gouda (Full Cream) ... \$1.25 per lb.
Australian Cheddar ... 1.00 " "
Picnic (own make)50 a Jar.
Coulommier (own make)40 per pat.

FISH

Fillets ... 80 cents per lb.
Haddocks ... 70 " "
Kippers ... 60 " "
Red Herrings ... 30 " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.



"Once a user of our Paints, always a user of our Paints," is the rule rather than the exception. Our knowledge and experience of the local conditions enable us to offer the very best Ready Mixed Paints for all general purposes.

Paints

Mixed Ready for Use.

English Made Packed in 7-lb. tins with handle, and 1-cwt. Drums.

Stocked in Hongkong.

Send for Tint Card and Prices to—
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Limited.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

and cities of interest on the Continent, Britain and America will be visited under Cooks' inclusive arrangements. The tourists are due to return to Yokohama from San Francisco, after nearly five months travelling, on December 23 by the "Taiyo Maru."

New Pacific Mail Steamer.

The Hoosier State is the third Shipping Board passenger steamer to be allocated to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the trans-Pacific service. Word has been received locally of the proposed sailing of the new "535" from San Francisco on September 23 for Hongkong. Hoosier State is the sobriquet for the State of Indiana. A crew of "boys" for the commissary department on the Hoosier State was taken from here by the Ecuador to-day.

Capt. Anderson Leaves.

Capt. George Anderson, who has been port captain for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., at Hongkong for about 18 months sailed on the Ecuador for San Francisco to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Anderson. No mention has been made of a successor to Capt. Anderson and it is believed that the Pacific Mail is doing away with a marine superintendent at Hongkong.

WHAT YOUR EYES TELL.

If your distant vision is clear, if you can read continuously without pain or discomfort, if your eyes never burn, ache, water or feel irritated and you have few or no headaches, omit any immediate concern about your eyes. If on the contrary, any of the above symptoms annoy you, at least have your eyes examined. Glasses may give you unexpected comfort on required occasions. The Refracting Chamber of the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, is at your service, and you can rest assured that glasses will not be recommended unless needed.

PHILIPPINES FACING BANKRUPTCY.

Islands' Limit of Indebtedness.

A Washington message says:—The Philippine Government is facing bankruptcy, Maj.-General Leonard Wood and former Governor General Forbes declare in a cablegram transmitted to Congress on June 17th, by Secretary Weeks, who asked immediate action on a bill authorizing the island Government to increase the limit of indebtedness from \$15,000,000. to \$30,000,000.

General Wood and Mr. Forbes, who are investigating conditions in the islands for President Harding, said the National Bank, with which the island Government, provinces and municipalities are required to deposit all funds, was "practically insolvent."

"The Government cannot purchase exchange even to meet current running expenses payable in the United States," said the message, "and has to ask our local bank not to present its circulating notes for redemption. Cash reserves are now about 10 per cent. of legal requirements. If the bank should fail it would mean practical bankruptcy of the Philippine Government, which would continue until new resources became available, besides bankruptcy of many provinces and municipalities, which have been required by law to deposit all funds with the bank."

"We feel the faith of the United States is pledged in support of solvency of the Philippine Government and the situation is so critical we concur in urging immediate relief on the general lines recommended by the Governor-General in extending the debt-making power of the Government."

Secretary Weeks also informed Congress that he had received a message from Acting Governor-General Taft to the effect that the "situation was getting worse."

NOTICES.

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 692

NEW STOCKS

RECEIVED

OF THE FOLLOWING

LEATHER BELTS

IN BLACK, TAN AND WHITE

SOFT COLLARS

IN PIQUE AND ZEPHYR

SILK SOCKS

IN BLACK, WHITE, GREY, ETC.

CELLO GARTERS

IN WHITE, BLACK, TAN, GREY, NAVY, ETC.

GOLF HOSE

ALL THE NEWEST SHADES.

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 3146

NEW STOCKS

JUST RECEIVED.

GOLF HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

NECKWEAR FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR.

SHIRTS

SUN HELMETS

HANDKERCHIEFS

"AERTEX" SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR.

CASHMERE SOCKS in plain and many smart designs.

The above have all been
marked at competitive prices:
we invite inspection.

Arriving next week

"SAXONE" FOOTWEAR — GLYN'S HATS & CAPS.

COCKTAILS.

CALDBECK'S MANHATTAN
CALDBECK'S VERMOUTH
CALDBECK'S GIN
CALDBECK'S MARTINI

Sirdir Lime Juice Cordial

and

Brooke's Lemon Squash "Lemos"

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15 Queen's Road Central.

(Telephone No. 78).

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION,

15, Morris Hill Road.

TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.,

MAKERS, EXPERT TUNERS & REPAIRERS.

Telephone 2127. 94a, Wanchai Road.

WHEN YOU THINK OF
BETTER SOUP & PUDDINGS

THINK OF

THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

(No. 47-48 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong)

MANUFACTURERS

OF

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, PASTE
STARS, EGG NOODLES &c.

RING UP—2230

HALL'S DISTEMPER

THE KING OF WATER PAINTS

Its durability, washable, and high discolouring qualities make it the ideal wall covering for your home or office.

Handled by all Contractors and Painters.

Write for our Brochure "How to decorate your home."

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

51a, Argyle
Hongkong & South China

CHINESE NEWS.

A Grave Position up North.

The most important Chinese news to hand to-day relates to the position along the Yangtze Valley. Telegrams state that reports have reached Peking telling how the Hupeh troops have been defeated, and how Tsuchun Wong Jim-yuen has fled from Wuchang. The defeat of the Hupeh troops was caused, owing to lack of reinforcements and the important cities of Iohang, Shake Sou and Kung On have been captured by the Fzechuen troops. It is stated that the Hupeh troops refused to fight and retreated, leaving the territory to be occupied by the opposition without actual fighting. Tsuchun Chan Jok-lin, of Fengtien, has intimated his intention of visiting Peking in regard to the Hupeh affair.

From Canton our correspondent reports that Kweilin is still in the occupation of the Kwangsi troops and that the Cantonese and Yunnan troops are still co-operating in an attempt to force its surrender.

In connection with the proposed expedition to the north, President Sun Yat-sen has formed a strong bodyguard of 13 battalions.

A great deal of dissatisfaction prevails throughout the province of Kwangtung owing to the manner in which the magisterial elections have been carried out. Each vote cost 60 cents and the rich classes have, therefore, secured the majority of the voting. The candidates already elected are in most cases unpopular, but secured their seats through the extensive purchasing of votes.

Linen and Organdie for Midsummer



The frock at the left is of flowered organdie, the one at the right of white linen with tinted organdie with little frills of ecru lace.



COOL LITTLE FROCK OF NAVY BLUE DOTTED WHITE LINEN



FROCK OF LAVENDER HANDKERCHIEF LAWN WITH VANDYKE POINTS OF WHITE

The airy frocks for mid-summer wear are so fascinating in fabric, colour and style that it is hard to choose between them. One longs to buy half a dozen or more, so dainty and alluring are the models ready now for selection. Some have ruffled skirts; some have tucks; some have square necks; others rounded-out necks; but almost all have short sleeves and sashes. The mid-summer dresses are very youthful and there is an irresistible charm about this youthfulness.

The favoured materials for these pretty frocks are organdie and its slightly more patrician cousin, handkerchief lawn. The effect is much the same, sheer and airy and crisp; but the linen lawn is slightly softer and falls into more graceful lines. It is usually more becoming to the average woman than organdie which takes rigid lines and stiff angles. But this very crispness makes organdie adorable on youth.

Brown seems to have come into its own in sheer fabrics. It is one

of the fashionable shades of the season and the toast browns are the favourites from the pale biscuit tint to deep brown of well toasted muffins. Lavender is another favoured shade and even the debutantes are taking to lavenders and violets this season. Several charming summer frocks have been noted in hydrangea blue, that lovely blue that is so cool on a hot day. There are pink dresses of course—pinks we have always with us—but somehow a pink frock is not so smart, just now, as one in brown or hydrangea blue or yellow. White is used generously with tinted organdies and lends to give an effect of contrast and sometimes sheer tinted stuff is dropped over a skirt of white fabric. This effect is noticeable in the lavender and white frock of handkerchief lawn, an exceedingly simple but extremely modish little summer afternoon dress for a youthful wearer.

Lavender handkerchief lawn forms the waist, sleeve and gathered tunic; white handkerchief lawn the underskirt and the

vandyke trimming points that are so effective. The tunic is shirred in several rows below the belt, a good idea since the shirrings keep the crisp fabric from flaring too sharply at the hip. The deep hem of this tunic is turned up on the outside and a line of white vandyke points springs up from the top of the hem. The vandyke trimming runs down the slashed sides of the tunic and makes a border at neckline and sleeve-edge, the neckline being piped with the lavender fabric at the edge. A narrow sash of violet grosgrain ribbon ties at the back, with long ends that hang over the tunic, and strips of the violet ribbon are sewed under the vandyke points on the sleeve. As a master-stroke of colour, a deep purple stripe falls carelessly from one side of the sash. The hat worn with this costume is of lavender leghorn with a crown of draped organdie, and the parasol is of white silk.

Did you ever behold a daintier, cooler, sweeter little frock for a mid-summer day than the model of dotted linen lawn which has rows of picot edging in the effect of tucks. This is not a formal frock, of course, but it is delightful for summer afternoons. The material of this little frock is handkerchief lawn—white with a tiny blue dot, and the picot edge trimming is blue. Five tucks on either side of the skirt, picot edged in blue; four tucks at the front of the bodice, and three tucks on each sashend. The sash, the neckline and the sleeve are also finished with the dainty picot edge. The bodice is cut kimono fashion and the tucks in front are set in; the section of tucking stitched into the bodice under a flat seam. The skirt has straight panels at front and back, with tucked side-panels gathered into the belt. Try this little frock in your home sewing room and when it is all made, add the picot edge with a very fine crochet hook and fast colour cotton.

The other dotted model pictured is decidedly more elaborate and is indeed a rather formal affair of black organdie with bodice and overskirt of black organdie pinned together in white. The pleated ruffles, the sash, the collar and the vestee are of plain black organdie, a section of dotted organdie finished with a frill turning down over the vestee. The skirt has the usual deep hem and the overskirt panels are not hemmed at all, but are finished with narrow pleated ruffles. A cluster of cerise flowers is caught against the sash and the hat is of cerise straw with white straw brim and applied ribbon. The feature of such a frock is its crispness. Limp black is not fashionable this season. Afternoon frocks of black are airy and crisp and the moment the crispness departs the costume has lost its usefulness. Do not forget to add

a little gum arabic to your summer supplies. These delicate organdies may not be starched for the starch thickens the texture of the material and destroys the airiness, but just enough crispness may be added with gum arabic water.

Suggestively Spanish is the golden hued organdie frock with frills of black lace and red roses in a garland, and it is a formal frock in spite of its tub fabric. The term tub fabric, however, means little these days, when one must be careful about tubbing some cottons yet crepe de chine and Georgette may be plunged into hot soapsuds. The frock pictured is a bridesmaid affair as you have probably guessed, but it will be a practical costume for all summer wear as formal afternoon gatherings. The organdie is not clear yellow, but in that lovely apricot tone that verges on the pink and narrow black Chantilly lace edges all the little panels that make up the skirt—flower-petal fashion. The vestee and front panel of the skirt make one continuous line, emphasized by the row of tiny black velvet buttons. A garland of flame flowers with black leaves and stems runs down one side of the skirt and the apricot organdie has a flame and black flower ornament to match. The parasol is of flame silk in tiny frills. Slippers and stockings are black.

Again the simpler type of summer day frock, pictured in the model of toast brown organdie, with little frills of ecru lace and buttons on the vestee. Don't overlook the fact that buttons are shown on the vestees of two sheer frocks today—it is quite the latest notion. The toast brown organdie model also has the exaggerated hem; you see the skirt is nearly all hem, and this double layer of material up to the hip gives a depth of colour that makes a trimming feature, as well as preventing too sheer a suggestion over a petticoat. The Tuxedo collar extends in tabs below the sash and this frock is really quite straight and loose in its lines, the sash drawing it in to trimness after it is on. A great many of these thin dresses are built without waistbands and slip over the head like a nightgown—eliminating the bother of a front fastening. When the straight frock is on, a wide sash is tied gracefully around the waistline—as low as the waistline can be made.

One picture today shows two summer dresses side by side, one of flowered and plain organdie, the other of white handkerchief linen; and it is hard to choose between these enchanting frocks. Of course, the model at the right, with surprise bodice, is a better style for the average woman than the frock with pleating around vandyke scallops and a wide collar over the shoulder. The organdie frock has pale pink flower clusters on a white ground and pink velvet

ribbon made into a looped bow that falls over one side of the organdie sash. The hat and parasol are pink also. The handkerchief linen frock has a great deal of hand work with hand hemstitched pleatings on surplice collar, sleeve and tunic and flowers fashioned of the material applied for collar and tunic. Like all the linen frocks it is simple but exquisitely made and in perfect taste.

COUNSEL FOR THE STOUT WOMAN.

We can all be slender if we choose. It is unfortunate that many women who at twenty are divinely tall and most divinely fair, at thirty are as tall and still as fair, perhaps, but just a little stout. There are ways of reducing, of course, but they involve time, concentration, and an interval during which one must solve the problem of maintaining the smartness and chic which are so easily at the command of the very slender.

To achieve this effect is never a simple matter, and a casual glance at the fashions for this summer and autumn is particularly discouraging. Many of the newest models have an engaging youthfulness that is very charming if a woman happens to be slim, but which is apt to be a bit absurd if the figure is a little matronly. Yet, surely the makers of the mode do not expect all women whose waistlines measure more than 34 inches to retire to one of those communities where the genial garment known as the Mother Hubbard is the last word in dress.

The answer to the problem suggested by these reflections is that one must meet the emergency with thought and a good dressmaker. A few absolutely unbreakable rules must be observed, and the most important is not to defeat the dressmaker before her work is begun.

No frock, however well cut and designed, can reflect its maker's intention when it is worn over a bad corset and brassiere.

With the present tendency to the uncorseted figure, the woman who cannot dispense with such support must be prepared to make every effort to get a corset which will not distort her figure out of all semblance to the human form. She should study herself and choose a corset that gives her as long lines as possible. In the last few years there has been a great advance in the making of brassieres, and there is no longer any excuse for the pushed-up look that should have departed with the hour-glass waist of many years ago, but which one still sees on women of misguided judgment.

When it comes to the selection of a frock for the stout woman, it is well to avoid horizontal stripes

and trimmings. The belief that large designs in brilliant colourings will make one look smaller, often leads to most unhappy results.

Soft materials should be chosen in preference to stiff, crisp ones. Such charming fabrics as crepe marocain, crepe de chine, chiffon, and its kindred, marquisette, Georgette crepe, and voile, are to be had in so many beautifully soft shades, that the loss of taffetas, satin, and brocade, need not be felt.

Nor should a gown with hard, unyielding lines, be selected. With the present tendency to loose sleeves and deeply cut armholes, it is not a difficult thing to conceal a bad line from the shoulder to the waist, the most dangerous to a good silhouette.

Few evening gowns are made, to-day, without a wispy of chiffon or tulle trailing from the shoulders, and a clever use of a lace scarf or shawl will protect that vulnerable point, the upper arm.

THE COURTESY OF A LETTER.

Some people are insolvent in courtesy—when it comes to letter writing, and seem to take pride about it.

"I am perfectly terrible about answering letters," you hear, spoken in quite a complacent manner. And, "My dear, you know what a bad correspondent I am," is supposed to excuse anybody's negligence in this respect. There are women who would never dream of letting a borrowed fifty cent piece go unpaid overnight, and who cannot rest after an entertainment until the score has been paid-off on their own account; yet a letter of sympathy or congratulation or inquiry will go unanswered on their desks for months and when the answer does go two pages of it are filled with apologies for its delayed date. We all know those friends who fill the first two or three pages of their belated letters with good reasons why they have not written—and usually the reasons are not so very convincing after all.

The very well brought up woman, knows that letters must be answered, that just as many minutes of the day—every day—must be given to the work even if something more alluring has to be sacrificed. The writing-desk of such a woman is as ready for instant and constant use as her dressing table. Ink, paper and stamps are always on hand. She would no more be "out of stamps" than out of hairpins; for the necessity of courtesy is not answering letters is just as important as good grooming.

System helps a great deal if you have a large correspondence. Instead of stacking open-

ed letters in a pile "to be answered sometime," have three receptacles. And have two pencils, one red, one blue. The moment a note or a letter has been read check it off. If it must have an immediate reply put it in the "at once" receptacle—and attend to that "at once" receptacle at a given hour each day. Letters checked with a blue pencil may wait a week. A red check means "can wait a month."

If it is hard for you to answer letters because when you do get at it you "ramble on" and rather shrink beforehand from the time you know it is going to take you; learn to write short and to-the-point letters—as a man does. Rare is the man who "rambles on." Unless you have the gift of expression on paper—and can use a typewriter, your friends who are just as busy as you are will shrink a bit also from the closely written pages which must be deciphered to catch the gist of your ramblings on. It is a very good idea, when you are reading letters, to catch up a pencil and draw a circle around anything you want to refer to in answering. Then you need not, a month later, reread that whole letter but can see at a glance, from the penciled circles, just what you want to say.

BELTS ARE IMPORTANT.

Belts have been almost forgotten by fashion for the last few years, but now fashion has taken them up again and has rushed into all sorts of extravagant fancies in beltware. Surely small waists must "come in" again—now that belts are so conspicuous a part of dress! They glitter with metal-trimming or are in bright colors that contrast with the rest of the costume, and are rather cruel to the woman whose proportions cannot stand a bisecting line.

White kid belts have ivory clasps and there are red leather belts with dangling red silk tassels—a tiny bit suggestive of scalp trophies. Other leather belts have plaques of carved galalith and sometimes slides of highly coloured galalith are strung on a belt of moire ribbon. One odd belt is of white leather with a running pattern of Greek dancing figures done in black and a buckle of black enamel. Another belt is of painted leather in Egyptian design. Perhaps the oddest belt of all is the one that tries its best to look like a smart piece of luggage. It is made of shiny black leather and is studded with gold nailheads.

These gay belts will be worn with blouse and sport skirt. And some of them will encircle slender waists over sport coats and sweaters. Belts are worn rather loosely, at a low waistline, to give the figure the long, straight lines now fancied.



Spanish model of apricot organdie with frills of black lace and trailing poppies.

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CONSUELO, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

Married at the Chapel Royal, Savoy.

Extreme simplicity marked the wedding on July 4 of Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough and Lieut.-Col. Balsa, of the French Army. The civil ceremony took place at St. Martin's Registry Office, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden at 8.30 in the morning. Accompanying the bride and bridegroom were the Marquis of Blandford and Lord Ivor Spencer. Churchill, the duchess's two sons, the American Ambassador, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, a cousin of the bride, Sir Charles Russell, and Col. Fagade. The party drove to the church in four motor-cars.

BRIDEGROOM AND BRIDE.

On the register the bridegroom was described as—
Louis Jacques Balsa, aged 52, formerly the husband of Alice Marie Adele Balsa, nee Destors, from whom he obtained a divorce; Lieut.-Col. French army (retired); of 14, Buckingham-street, Strand.

The bride's description was—
Consuelo Spencer-Churchill (formerly Vanderbilt, spinster), 44 years; formerly the wife of Charles Richard John Spencer Churchill, ninth Duke of Marlborough, from whom she obtained a divorce; Duchess of Marlborough, 1, Portmans-square.

The duchess wore a dark grey costume of silk taffeta and a black straw hat trimmed with a single white rose. Proceedings at the registry office occupied only about ten minutes. The witnesses were G. Harvey (the American Ambassador), Cornelius Vanderbilt, and A. Fagade.

After the civil ceremony the wedding party left for the Chapel Royal, Savoy, where a religious ceremony was conducted by the Rev. H. B. Chauman. The church was decorated with lilies and chrysanthemums, and a Union Jack adorned the pulpit.

When the duchess entered the church, leaning on the arm of her elder son, the choir sang the hymn "Lead us, heavenly Father, lead us."

Addressing the bridegroom, after the ceremony, the chaplain congratulated him on his good fortune, and added:

"Our sweet sister has given us she has— you; purely out of love for you."

"Nothing is so humble as when the love of a really meek person

is given to another who is truly meek. I know you will always remember the sanctity and privilege of such a wonderful companionship."

"TO PEACE AT LAST."
To the bride he said, "God has brought you at last to peace. After storms and difficulties He has brought you to a haven of rest to a new simplicity and a new cheerfulness."

After the hymn, "O Perfect Love," the organist played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

Before noon the bride and bridegroom left for Paris by aeroplane.

It was in November last that the duchess obtained a decree against the duke. This was made absolute in May, and a week or two ago the duke married Miss Gladys Deacon in Paris.

The duchess was the daughter of the late Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York. At his death she inherited a large part of his wealth.

Colonel Balsa was chief of the French Aviation Service in England during the war. His decorations include the Legion of Honour, the Croix de Guerre, and C.M.G.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

PRICE OF COAL AT PANAMA.

The price of bunker coal at the Panama Canal is now \$14 a ton at Colon and \$16 a ton at Balboa.

OIL IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

High grade oil has been struck at Home, in Staffordshire. Its future exploitation has not definitely been decided on.

SHANGHAI COAL MARKET.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., Shanghai, in their report of 28th July, state: Japan Coal:—We have no change to report on our local market since last writing but latest advices from Japan are to the effect that the supplies of dust coal for the remainder of the year have all been sold out and that the demand exceeds the supply—as far as lump coal is concerned—supplies are getting scarce and the market is expected to advance in the near future.

Fushun Coal:—No change.

Fushun An bristle Coal:—

Prices locally are slightly easier.

Kaising Coal:—Deliveries

under contract are well up to the average for the time of the year, but the market generally is dull.

There is no fresh business to report.

PORT INTELLIGENCE.

The following shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected to noon to-day:—

Vessels Arrived.

Vessel	Agents	From	Mooring
Sunung	H. & S.	Shanghai & Amoy	B 12
Seochun		Canton	B 13
Hang Hwa	Seng Soon Hong	Amoy	R 13
Arratoon Ape	B. I. N. Co.	Calcutta & Singapore	C 36
Tung Sing	J. M. & Co.	Shanghai & Swatow	B 43
Lake Kurrar	Admiral Line	Singapore	C 36
Tung M.	Mitsui & Co.	Drydock	C 38
Sung Shan M.	N. Y. K.	Shanghai & Swatow	Wharf
Hakodate M.	O. S. K.	Canton	Wharf
Sau M.	Globe Nav. Co.	K. Chan Wan	Yantai
Kam Ying Fat			

Clearances.

Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure.
Kwai Wah	Wai Hing	Tsuen	10th August
Kam Ying Fat	Globe Nav. Co.	R.C. Wan	
Chun M.	Man Wing S.S. Co.	Macao	
Equador	P.M.S.S. Co.	Shanghai & San Francisco	
Seochun	H. & S.	Shanghai	
Hui Sang	J. M. & Co.	Shanghai	
Typhoon	J. C. J. L.	Yokohama	
Sunung	B. & S.	Canton	
Pharos	A. P. C.	Tarakan	
Hakodate M.	N. Y. K.	Singapore & Calcutta	
Sung Shan M.	O. S. K.	Canton	
Sau M.	J. M. & Co.	Singapore & Takao	11th August
Loi Sang	J. M. & Co.	Hongkong & Haiphong	
Arratoon Ape	B. I. N. Co.	Amoy & Kobe	

Impending Departures.

(Compiled from our Shipping Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing Date
Hokodate M	N Y K	Panang	10th August
Equador	P M Co	San Francisco	10th
Hinsang	J M Co	Sandakan	10th
Haifa	J C J L	Hamburg	10th
Seochun	B & S	Shanghai	10th
Kuama	Rack Line	London	11th
Arratoon Ape	P & O	Japan	11th
Chukanz	J M Co	Calcutta	11th
Tungshing	J M Co	Swatow	11th
Loisang	J M Co	Huohu	11th
Suowang	J M Co	Swatow	12th
Nasara	Rack Line	Hamburg	12th
Tung M	T K K	San Francisco	12th
Haifa	D L Co	Poochow	12th
Yanaka	J M Co	Manila	12th
Epiphany	J C J L	Java	12th
Sunung	B & S	Shanghai	12th
Silver Star	A D Line	Yokohama	13th
Chenai	B & S	Tientsin	13th
Teket	B & S	Haiphong	13th
Shuowang	J M Co	Tientsin	13th
Shantung	B & S	Tientsin	13th
Kloet	N Y K	Shanghai	14th
Hangchow	J M Co	Shanghai	14th
Ketch D	D L Co	Boston	15th
Bellflower	A D Line	Boston	15th
Hupoh	B & S	Singapore	15th
Haichow	B & S	Tientsin	15th
Tungshing	B & S	Antwerp	15th
Kai M	N Y K	Sydney	15th
Fookchow	J M Co	Shanghai	16th
Hailoong	D L Co	Poochow	16th
Khyber	P & O	Japan	16th
Sunung	B & S	Shanghai	15th
Muzang	J M Co	Swatow	16th
Shantung	A D Line	Victoria	16th

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E. Russia	Aug. 15	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 10
Montezuma	Aug. 23	Sept. 13	Malta	Sept. 23	Oct. 21
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 5	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 15	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Montezuma	Oct. 25	Nov. 15	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

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SERVICE TO UNITED STATES.

FOR NEW YORK and BOSTON.

S.S. BELLFLOWER Aug. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

AGENTS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th floor, Hotel Mansion.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to
Singapore & Belawan direct.
28th of August.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.
Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Telephone No. 1574.

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PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th August.
"CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th September.

Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

REISS & CO.

CANTON.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences.)

Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila

and

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

Steamers	Loading	For	Sailing
RADJA	August	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Aug.
FJISONDARI	September	Rotterdam & Hamburg	25th Sept.
ALDERAMIN	October	Rotterdam & Hamburg	24th Oct.
BOEROE	November	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Nov.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents.

York Building.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Abeichi, from Osaka.
Miss Haber Hongkong Hotel.
Fanjut, from Tientsin.
Boswell, from Kobe.
Skoursky China Merchant.
Hsinchuan, from Shanghai.
Vitaly Hongkong Hotel from Shanghai.
Retransmitted from Shanghai.
Brent Tozzer Care International Bank Corp. from New York.
Yuwoochong, from Shanghai.
6691, from Hankow.

5940, from Shanghai.

TH. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 4, 1921.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

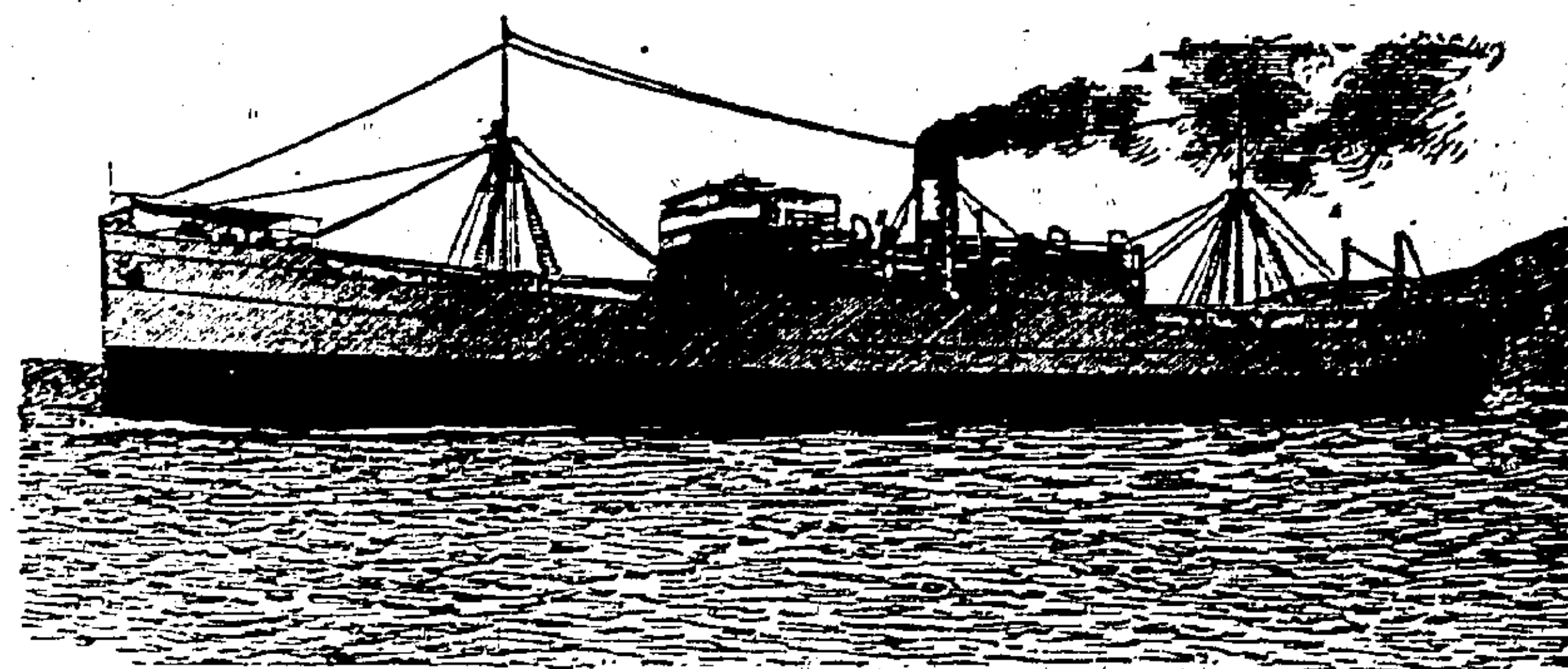
Don, from Singapore.
Egnop, from Sydney.
Hajee, from Macao.
Gingacel, from San Francisco.
Hurdutroy, from Calcutta.
Kawamura, from Manila.
Raymond care Chas, from Bombay.
Wildcat, from New York.
M. E. F. AIREY.
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Aug. 4, 1921.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition.
Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.: 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.



FIRST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

S.S. CHINA	S.S. NANKING	S.S. NILE
9th Aug. at 5 p.m.	Sept. 18th	Oct. 22nd

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. NANKING S.S. NILE S.S. CHINA

Aug. 31st Oct. 4th Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING,
TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT.
No. 1934.

ICE HOUSE STREET.
TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.
No. 2161.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
MANILA	7,300	25th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
DUNERA	5,400	20th Aug.	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
KASHMIR	9,000	2nd Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KHYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JAPAN	6,100	18th Aug.	Calcutta via Straits.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	22nd Aug.	Melbourne via Manila, Thursday
EASTERN	4,000	19th Sept.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

ARRATOON A.	4,500	11 Aug. 8 a.m.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
KHYBER	9,000	16th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
TANDA	7,000	19th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passes Measuring out more than 21 ft. X 11 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU Friday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA M. (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 4th Oct. at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KLEIST Sunday, 14th Aug. at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOTTORI MARU Monday, 22nd August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

LYONS MARU Thursday, 18th August.

TAKAOKA MARU Thursday, 25th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

MORIOKA MARU Saturday, 20th August.

TAMBA MARU Friday, 2nd September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

HARDATE MARU Wednesday, 10th August.

YEBOSHI MARU Tuesday, 30th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MITO MARU Wednesday, 17th August.

INABA MARU Friday, 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone No. 291 & 293. K. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilawong	Hongkong	in port	12th Aug.	Belawan-Deli Java.
Tjikini	Java	12th Aug.	17th Aug.	Shanghai
Tjibodas	Java	15th Aug.	19th Aug.	Java
Tjibodas	Java	21st Aug.	25th Aug.	Shanghai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Simaoer	Java	23rd Aug.	2nd Sept.	San F'co direct

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRIESTE" End of August.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE" Sailing on or about 18th August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports:—

S.S. "UMONA" Sailing the beginning of September.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	21st Aug.	24th Aug.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamer	Sailing
London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & G'gow.	Kasama 11th Aug.
London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & G'gow.	Sandon Hall 19th Sept.
London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & G'gow.	Kentucky 11th Oct.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Agents to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	21st Aug.
"GLENARA"	4th Sept.
"GLENAPP"	30th Sept.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENARA"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, L'DON, E'DAM & H'BURG
"GLENAMORY"	6th Sept.	GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, E'DAM, H'BURG & HULL
"GLENARIFFE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.AGENTS: **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3595

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on or about the 20th Aug.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Tel. 3307.

Agents

113, Consueat Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Loksang	Thur. 11th Aug. at 8 a.m.
SHAI & Tiau via S'ow	Tungshing	Thur. 11th Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Thur. 11th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Fri. 12th Aug. at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 12th Aug. at 3 p.m.
TT'SIN via W'wei	Cheongshing	Sat. 13th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sun. 14th Aug. at 10 a.m.
KOBE via Shanghai	Fooksang	Tues. 16th Aug. at 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Mingsang	Tues. 16th Aug. at 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return from Calcutta steamer proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers a.s. "HINSANG" & a.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 11th Aug., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sunning	12th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	13th Aug. at 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Shanlung	13th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Hupei	13th Aug. at noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Huichow	13th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kaigan	16th Aug. at 10 a.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Sinkiang	16th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	17th Aug. at 9 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	18th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	20th Aug. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Aug. 9, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 12th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Haihong	W. Couper	TUES. 16th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Haihong	W. C. Parsons	FRI. 19th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co. (Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" Sailing on or about 21st Aug.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Borneo Maru" Sailing on or about 9th August.

S.S. "Cheribon Maru" Sailing on or about 20th August.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

No 5, Queen's Road Central. Tel. No. 2206.

Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CANADA'S MERCHANT MARINE.
In 1913 Canada was thirteenth among maritime nations. She is now eighth.

SINGAPORE IMMIGRATION.
From January to June of this year 112,332 immigrants arrived at Singapore and 46,383 left.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD TONNAGE.
The United States Shipping Board now owns 1,738 vessels of an aggregate gross tonnage of 7,993,000.

PILFERAGE CLAUSE.
Dutch underwriters have followed the lead of British underwriters and adopted the 75 per cent. pilferage clause.

PIRACY IN SOUTH CHINA.
The depredations of small-scale pirates continue on the South Coast of China, where fishing junks and similar craft are the chief sufferers from these pests.

OBSOLETE NAVAL CRAFT IN THE

FAR EAST.
Among the obsolete British naval craft in Far Eastern waters which are to be disposed of in the near future are H.M. ships Fame, Cadmus, Rosario and Wivern.

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.

At this time of shipping depression, it is of considerable interest to learn from the Jiji that there is a deficit in the supply of ordinary seamen and of stokers. The monthly graduates from the Ordinary Seamen's Training School, about fifty in number, are eagerly sought by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and other shippers. This is the case not only with firemen, but in some cases a shortage of deckhands is felt. This unlooked-for situation comes about through most of the discharged seamen having returned to farming and other jobs they had worked at previously. Other factors are the putting into operation of new ships, the large number of seamen who suffer from ill-health, and the diminution in the number of recruits.

SHANGHAI FREIGHTS.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., Shanghai, in their latest report to hand state: To United Kingdom and Continent:—The improvement on this berth mentioned in our last issue has been well maintained and there are numerous enquiries for forward bookings mostly for seeds from here and cereals from Hankow, but there is not much going forward in the general cargo line. To United States via Pacific and via Panama, and Suez:—There is again no change to report on these berths, and cargo is even more conspicuous by its absence than it was a fortnight ago. The Trans-Pacific Lines have reduced the rate on tea temporarily during July and Aug. to Gold \$8.00 per ton.—Coastwise:—The coasting trade has been quiet during the interval, and there is nothing of any importance to report.

GERMAN MOTOR-SHIPS.

The Germans are by no means idle in motorship development, and there have recently been converted in German yards a number of torpedo-boats in which the steam machinery has been replaced by Diesel motors. German owners are apparently determined to use as much war material for commercial purposes as possible, and this has led to the construction of two most interesting motorships. They are being built for the Hamburg-America Line for trade between Hamburg and New York and are large vessels, designed to carry 14,000 tons of cargo. In addition passenger accommodation will be provided. The machinery is unique, comprising the installation in each vessel of two submarine Diesel engines each of 3,000 h.p. driving propellers through reduction gearing. The engines run at just under 400 r.p.m. for their normal output, and have ten cylinders, with a diameter and stroke of 530 mm. While no objection can be raised against the utilization of reduction gearing, which has already proved a success, it may be doubted whether submarine engines will be found satisfactory for the arduous conditions of mercantile work where prolonged periods of continuous running are essential. As the cost of these engines is, however, probably not more than one-quarter that of slow-speed Diesel motors, presumably the owners considered that they were warranted in taking some risk on this account. The first ship will be put into commission within the course of the next month or two, and will be shortly followed by a second vessel. The builders, Blohm & Voss, are also constructing some large motorships in which it is understood two-cycle double-acting Diesel engines of their own design will be installed.

CHANG'S ARMOURD MOTOR-CAR.

A Wonderful Contrivance.

Chang Tso-lin, Tschun of Manchuria, is taking no chances. And, incidentally, he is giving the good roads movement a flip by setting an example to other precariously placed Tschuns all over the Republic.

With two "braves" in front, one at the wheel and the other at the "ready" with a machine gun, and three others on each running board—presumably soldier-chauffeurs in case of casualties—His Excellency Chang hopes to feel reasonably protected against the perils of Chinese highways and at a cost of (old) \$35,000 he seems to have something to meet his requirements. Added to which there is no speed limit for Governors-General.

"It is too bad," says "Motor," "that His Excellency is going to use the car in far away China. The people on Fifth Avenue and South Michigan Boulevard should be given a chance to see this machine, which is a thing of rare beauty and undoubtedly the most remarkable car ever built. The Packard Motors Export Corporation has given the Manchurian Tschun exactly what his imagination called for—a car which was not only fully armed and armored, but a twin six limousine, magnificent in appearance, speedy, comfortable and powerful in performance."

Under the beautiful exterior finish there is an inner lining of chrome nickel steel. Shutters of the same material, concealed in the roof, may be lowered to cover the side windows. The shutters, to effect the curve formed by the top and sides of the carriage, are actually a number of steel plates cut into strips and fastened by means of flexible steel bands. The whole assembly operates on roller bearings grooved in the window sills.

ARMS AND THE CAR.

Inasmuch as each of the steel shutters weighs approximately 75 pounds, a big task confronted the builders in evolving a means of raising and lowering them. After several experiments this was accomplished by a sprocket and chain device built into the top of the car. This is operated by metal handles which fit a crank overhead. The handles are easily detached and stored in a front partition pocket. When the shutters are taken off, the steel projections are covered by mahogany knobs. Narrow strips of mahogany, operated on hinges, conceal the openings through which the shutters pass.

Although the car is thus protected from attack, equipment for offensive action is similarly complete. Rifles or pistols may be fired from within the limousine by being thrust through port-holes in the sides and rear of the car. The two port-holes on each side are closed from the interior by a shutter of armour plate, grained and painted to match the mahogany finish of the coach work. The exterior of these openings is closed by means of a metal disc operated on a spring. The two port-holes in the rear are constructed in the same manner as those at the sides but concealed by means of cleverly fitted quarter lights.

An extraordinary feature of the vehicle is the Colt automatic machine gun mounted on a pivoted bracket which is bolted to the right side of the cowl the full depth of the body and is anchored to the frame for rigidity. This gun can be operated from the front seat. When not in use it is placed in a special compartment under the front seat cushion.

THEN THE MEN.

Further features of the car are the six eyebolts on the sides. Three guards who may stand on the running board on each side of the car are provided with wide heavy leather belts which they hook to the eyebolts by snap fasteners. The guards thus have the full use of their hands for the handling of rifles or other purposes. Nickel plated hand holds project from the body for the use of the guards.

Because of the extra weight of the armour plate, the machine gun and the added number of passengers to be carried, heavy reinforcements were embodied in the frame of the vehicle. The running board was strengthened, extra leaves were added to the springs, and Westinghouse Air Springs were attached. All windows in the body, as well as the windscreen, are constructed of triple glass which, if hit, is practically bullet proof and affords the best possible protection from splintering.

A MAGNIFICENT INTERIOR.

"Examination of the interior of the car gives convincing evidence that His Excellency's wish for magnificence has been realized. The cushions, seat backs and auxiliary seats are upholstered in purple and gold mohair. In the upper part lining of the body the panelling is made entirely of inlaid mahogany. Vanity cases of the same material are provided on either side. The fittings as well as the other materials used in the tonneau are all of silver and cloisonne. Perhaps the most striking characteristic in the interior decoration is the beautiful design of flowered parquetry on the rear door panels in which more than 20 kinds of wood were used. The car is equipped with special Distel wheels, nickel plated head lamps, side lamps and tail lamps, which further emphasize the beauty of the machine. On the left hand side of the wind shield is mounted a powerful searchlight. On the right side is a special Klaxon horn operated from the tonneau by means of a push button. The monogram of Chang Tso-lin is emblazoned in Chinese and English on both doors of the tonneau."

FROM ROSE PAV.

Street and other collections on Alexandra Day in London and metropolitan boroughs amounted to £38,667. This is nearly £1,000 more than last year. This is considered extremely satisfactory, having regard to the amount of unemployment in London and the difficulties caused by the coal deadlock.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks	
H.K. & S. Bank	b. ex div. 720
" 235 paid	b. & sa. 415
Bk. of E. Asia	b. 152
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	n. 410
North China	n. 144
Unions	b. & sa. 225
Yangtzes	b. 242
Far Easterns	b. 22
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires	b. 120
H. K. Fires	b. 325
Shipping.	
Douglases	b. 544
H.K. Steamboats	b. ex div. 254
Indos (Prof.)	b. 38
Indo Def. Lon/Reg.	n. 287 1/2
Indo Def. H.K. Reg.	n. 285
Shells	b. 102 1/2
Ferries	b. 24
Refineries.	
Sugars	b. 193
Malabons	n. 55
Mining.	
Kailans	b. 82 1/2
Langkats	b. 101 1/2
Shanghai Loans	n. 101 1/2
Shai Explorations	b. 1
Rauts	b. 22 1/2
Tronons	b. 19
Ural Caspians	b. 18
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	b. 90 1/2
K. Docks	b. 125
Shai Docks	n. 125
N. Engineerings	n. 124
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	b. 140
H.K. Hotels	b. 210
H.K. Lands	b. 197
H. Phreys Est.	b. 10
K. Loan Lands	b. 38
L. Reclamations	b. 125
West Points	b. 50
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	b. & sa. 223 1/2
Kung Yiks	b. 17
Lau Kung Mows	b. 17
Oriental	b. 17
Shai Cottons	sa. 155
Yangtzeppos	b. 155
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	b. 17.20 sa. 174/30
China Light old	b. 11
Do. Light new	b. 10.90
China Providents	b. 12.10
Dairy Farms	b. 26
Electrics H.K.	b. & sa. 23.65
Electrics Macao	b. 25
Hongkong Ropes	b. 25
Hk. Tramways	b. 13 1/4
Peak Trams, old	n. 9
Do. new	n. 8 1/4
Steam Laundries	b. 10.94
Steel Foundries	b. 16
Water-boat	b. 8.05
Watsons	b. 18.10
Wm. Fowells	b. 18.10
Wisemans b. ex rta. cum div.	31
do New issue	n. 25

Hongkong, Aug. 10, 1921.

SHIPPING NEWS.

U.S. TANKERS FOR SALE.

Twenty steel tank steamers and eight concrete tank steamers, constituting about one-third of the Government's tanker fleet, are offered for sale by the United States Shipping Board.

CANADIAN FAR EASTERN SERVICE.

Vessels of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, which are working in conjunction with ships of the Blue Funnel Line, have now commenced their service between Vancouver and Far Eastern ports.

DREDGING OF THE CHU HU.

The dredging of the Chu-hu River, which flows for about 80 miles through northern Anhui, has been finished at an aggregated cost of more than \$6,000,000, under the supervision of the Pengpu Conservancy Works. Similar work is to be undertaken on the Wei River, the main waterway of Anhui, by the same Board.

ANOTHER NORTH SEA FERRY.

A Copenhagen message says: Sir William Petersen, who accompanied Sir Charles Sykes and the British delegation on its recent visit to Copenhagen to inquire into the possibility of utilizing the free port of Copenhagen as a transshipment centre for the British-Baltic trade, is again in Copenhagen pursuing further investigations. It is understood that the whole of the former British delegation will make another visit to Copenhagen next month.

SHARP COMPETITION IN PACIFIC TRADE.

Competition for Pacific trade among British, U.S. and Japanese companies is approaching the coldest stage. The Pacific Coast West Bound Conference was disbanded at San Francisco on May 8th, and officials of the U.S. Shipping Board predict an era of sharp competition, "not a rate war, but very nearly." A freight agreement entered into by the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha, Java, Pacific Mail, China Mail and other lines aligns the forces of competition for cargoes and passengers against U.S. owned and operated lines. The Barber Steamship Company of New York will play a conspicuous part in this competition. Shortly it will open a round-the-world line, calling at Oriental and European ports, with New York as the starting point. U.S. ships are to be devoted increasingly to Pacific trade. *Journal of Commerce.*

SALE OF EX-ENEMY SHIPS.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Butcher asked the President of the Board of Trade whether any ex-German ships allotted to this country by the Reparations Commission, and announced to be available for British and Allied nationals only, had been sold to German ownership through a German broker, and whether he would give particulars of these sales, names of broker and purchasers, and the reason for selling the ships. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, replied:—The sales of ex-German ships are being conducted by Lord Inchcape on behalf of the Reparations Commission, but I understand that ten ex-enemy ships, nine of which had been advertised for sale on the British market, have been sold to Mr. Sloman, of Hamburg, the brokers being Messrs. Arthur Capel and Company. These were ten ships which had been engaged continuously in the Baltic on repair work under the auspices of the leading nations. They flew the German flag and carried German officers and crews, and had never been placed on the British Register. No satisfactory offers for any of these ships were received from any British firm. Replying to a further question by Sir J. Butcher, Mr. Baldwin said these ships would not be released until they had finished their work under the League of Nations, but delay in the sale of ships meant receiving considerably less money for them; the price obtained was much larger than could have been got in England.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. ECUADOR.—Capt. & Mrs. Geo. Anderson, Mr. Thos. Black, Miss H. Hext, Mr. W. Holman, Mrs. W. D. Inman, Mrs. L. Birch Jones, Miss Regina Levy, Miss Ruby Levy, Mrs. Maude Lane, Miss Dorothy Lane, Miss Wilma Lane, Mrs. M. Molrose, Mr. Lee Mc Cabill, Major G. W. Olivacrona, Mr. P. Otterbeck, Mr. H. J. Pease, Mr. G. F. Norris, Mr. & Mrs. H. Rodine, Mr. A. Rosales, Miss E. J. Rogers, Mr. H. D. Rolph, Mr. L. Stevenson, Mr. E. N. Sellery, Miss C. Wilson & Miss G. Edman.

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RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shippers and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded	Lowest W. L. ever recorded	1921	
			W. L. Aug. 9	W. L. Aug. 10
Wuchow, West River	19.50	2.42	31.40	29.60
Koogmoon	14.70	0.90	6.10	6.20
Linkongshew, North	17.80	0	5.30	6.00
Shanghai, East	17.15	0.93	9.20	9.00

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

WEEK DAYS.		Heavy	13 min
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	..	13 min
8.00 ..	to 8.30 a.m.	..	13 min
8.30 ..	to 12.00 a.m.	..	13 min
9.30 ..	to 12.30 p.m.	..	13 min
12.30 p.m.	to 2.30 p.m.	..	13 min
12.30 ..	to 5.00 p.m.	..	13 min
5.00 ..	to 9.10 p.m.]	..	13 min